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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X.—NO. 33. WEEKLY EDITION. JUNE 21, 1873.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscription by mail (per year), $10 00.

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A COCKNEY WALL.

[From the London Figaro.]

The great Pacific journey I have done,
In many a town and many I've found a lodgment,
I think I've traveled to the setting sun,
And very nearly reached the Day of Judgment.
Like Lancecoist, in quest of Holy Grail,
From Western Scersneba to Yankee Dan
I've been a seeker, yet I sadly fail
To find the genuine type American.

Where is the object of my youthful wonder,
Who met me in the pages of Sam Slick?
Who opened every sentence with *By thunder*,
And whittled sways on a bit of stick.
The more the crowd of friends around me thickens,
The less my chance to meet him seems to be;
Why did he freely show himself to Dickens,
To Dixon, Saia, Trollope, not to me?

No one accosts me with the words, *Wa'al, stranger!*
Greets me as *Boss, Yankee Doose*, or shouts *Old Hoss!*
No grim six-shooter threatens me with danger,
If I don't *quickly pass the butter, boss.*
Round friendly hands no cocktail ever passes,
No brandy smash my morning hour besets,
The politicians are worn by all the lasses,
And the planes don't wear pantalets.

The ladies, when you offer chicken salad,
Don't say, *I'm pretty crowded now, I guess;*
They don't sing Mrs. Barney Williams' ballads
Of "Bobbing Around" when you say yes.
I, too, have sat, like every other fellow,
In mimic state, midway, street car;
No girl has spiked me with a hairpin cornelia,
And said, *You git, I mean to sit right thar.*

Gone are the Yankees of my early readings!
Faded the Yankee land of eager guests!
I meet with culture, courtesy, good breeding,
Art, letters, men and women of the best.
Oh! forlorn Britain, my hopes are undone!
Take counsel of a disappointed man!
Don't come out here, but stay at home in London,
And seek in, books the true American.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

LIMA BEANS.

For the last paster ten years we have raised them in abundance—in fact, have cooked none other for dinner. The first year or so we found difficulty in raising them, as we picked for the table as fast as they were ready. There are only two points, which, if observed, will insure success. The first is to pinch off the top of each vine when they have reached the top of the stake, say 5 or 6 feet, and the second is carefully to save the earliest pods for seed. Many writers say they must be planted eye down, &c. We never practice it; we put the round in one corner in the hill, and cover an inch, and plant as any other beans, four to a hill, and they generally all come. By saving the earliest for seed, we have them nice for the table three weeks earlier than at first.—*N. Y. Cor. Country Gentleman.*

WHAT IS SAID OF BUTTER.

When a wholesale dealer is questioned as to the proprotion of really fine butter he receives in his consignments, he replies *few* per cent. A larger proportion than this comes to the market as grease. The grocer will tell you that of all your stock good butter is the most difficult to procure, and costs him most time and trouble to select. We know there is no good reason why this should be so. Here and there, scattered widely apart throughout the country, we know farmers who make excellent butter, which would be classed first quality in the finest market, and there are many more neighbors who make trash unfit for food. On the counters of country stores may any day be seen rolls of butter most widely different in color, flavor and texture. Let the second be careful and cleanly, his wife keeps her dairy sweet and her pails and pans perfectly pure; another keeps a foul stable, milks in an uncleanly fashion, has strong flavored cows, and his wife is equally careless in her dairy. How can the butter in these two cases be other than widely different in quality and value?

TO KEEP HAMS IN SUMMER.

There are a number of modes given to keep hams through the warm season free from the attacks of insects. Some bag them and whitewash the bag, which is troublesome and somewhat expensive; some cover them with dry wood-ashes and pack them in barrels; some pack them in barrels and cover them closely with pine shavings; but we think the best plan of all, and certainly the least expensive with all who have a smoke-house, and every farmer should have a good one, is to keep the hams hung up in the smoke-house, which should be kept perfectly dark at all times. We have eaten hams so kept two years old, and they were among the very best we ever had. Uniform darkness is a complete protection against the attack of insects.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

GOOD AND BAD FARMING.

There never were more striking instances of good and bad farming than can be found in California. Two-thirds of all the crop failures this year could have been prevented by thorough tillage. Not an instance has came to our knowledge where wheat sown after summer fallowing has failed to produce a fair crop. In some townships in the hands of farmers are illustrated side by side. In one field the crop is hardly worth harvesting; in the next it is up to the average standard. These striking contrasts are to be found all over the State. The dry weather has not done so much to produce "spotted crops," as the lack of thoroughness and system. The farmer who scratches in a few hundred or a thousand acres, and pays more attention to his wheat fields, is always in the vocative at the close of a dry season. *The dry weather has, however*, not been half so unpropitious as this kind of treating of his land. No doubt there are a considerable number of unavoidable failures. But we do know that there are a much greater number of failures which are not unavoidable this year. That class of farmers who, by laziness and sheer neglect, invited just the meager results seen in many places this year, and who loudest in their complaints about the markets and combinations hostile to the farmer. Some of these complaints are well founded. But with farmers, as in other callings, men do not like to acknowledge that any fault is theirs; they prefer to their own want of skill and thoroughness.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

TRANSPLANTING NUT-BEARING TREES.

Never have we found in a thirty and odd years' practice that any nut tree could be safely transplanted after two years from seed. We have cut around trees four or five feet high one and two years before removing, and moved them almost boldly, earth and all, and have failed. There is to our idea of practical knowledge no dependence on the transplanting of the chestnut or any other nut tree after one year.—*F. R. Elliott, in Cleveland Herald.*

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

The following prescription we find in the *Southern Cultivator*, and it is said to be very efficacious in chicken cholera: Glycerine and water, each a half ounce; carbolic acid, ten drops. When the first symptoms of the disease are apparent give five drops, and repeat at intervals of twelve hours. Usually the second does effects a cure. A neighbor informed me that cholera was very destructive among his poultry, and at my suggestion he tried the foregoing recipe. He reports that the progress of the disease was promptly arrested, and in almost every case successfully accomplished.

TURKEY RAISING.

The *Poultry World* gives the following sound paragraph: Farmers who live in sparsely settled districts, abounding in large dry pastures, can afford to give the time of a faithful and intelligent lad the whole summer through, to be devoted exclusively to raising turkeys. The young broods must be watched as constantly as the shepherd watches his flock in a region infested by wolves. Every night, or during the day on approach of rain, they must be driven to a roomy shed with a tight roof. The mother birds and the young can be soon trained to being driven as easily as cows are driven to pasture. Give good forage ground and keep out of rain and dew, and success is almost certain.

DAMP STABLES.

Damp stables are especially to be avoided, whether from newness, or from being partly underground, or from being badly drained. Whatever the cause, it injures the health of the horse, and he can never be kept free from cold, coughs, etc., while in one so constructed as to produce damp. It should therefore be prevented by removing the cause, which may be effected in nearly every case, even underground, by proper drainage. If a stable must be under the surface, it is better to curtail its proportions by building an inside wall, leaving an air-drain all around between it and the outer wall, than to allow it to remain damp, and this is generally the cheapest way of effecting the change, for in order to get at the outside there is often a vast deal of valuable surface to be interfered with.

RAISING POTATOES.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says: We believe that as a rule there is no better way to grow a potato than to take a piece of worn-out soil-land, and after putting a good dressing of half-rotten stable manure, plow it down over the potato sets about three or four inches deep—the sets being about eighteen or twenty inches apart, and the rows about thirty inches. Before the size of the sets, we hardly think this of so much consequence as the condition of the soil. It is the fitness in this respect which does the business, for after the plant has once left the parent root it depends wholly on the soil for its food. Perhaps one large piece is better than a small whole potato, as there will be a less number of sprouts, but even this will be a less number of sprouts, but even this will be a less matter theoretical, as many persons protest they have had just as good crops from small potatoes as cut pieces of larger ones, in spite of the supposed objection to the sprouts.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Sure Cure for a Cough.—A large handful of Hoarhound; the same of Life-Everlasting; a large root of Comfrey; a large handful of Elecampane; a quart of molasses. After boiling and straining the first four ingredients, mix in the molasses; boil until as thick as syrup. For a dose, take a dessert spoonful, three times a day.

Chronic Diarrhea.—Take two quarts of new milk, one pound of loaf sugar; boil down to one quart; after cooling, add the yolks of two eggs; beat up fine; then add one bottle of claret (*near* one quart); take of this from one to two tumblefuls each day.

Ring Worm Remedy.—The application of the pure, fresh citrine ointment (ung. hydr. nit.) seldom fails to cure this disease. Apply it twice a day and keep the part clean.

Pudding and Pies Not Unhealthy.—There is probably a great deal of truth in the following extract from Dr. Hall's *Journal of Health*: The universal error as to the unhealthiness of pies, puddings, and pastries, taking it for granted that they are well-made and properly cooked, has arisen from the simple fact that after we have made a full meal of other things, the stomach is oppressed by them, and if the process is repeated becomes eventually dyspeptic; that is, has not the power to work up the food, because it had been worked to death already. It would be quite as philosophical if a man has become very tired by plowing all day, and afterwards, by chopping wood, has "worked himself out," to conclude that it was very unhealthy to chop.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Remedy for Croup in One Minute.—This remedy is simply alum. Take a knife or grater and shave or grate off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum; mix it with about twice the quantity of sugar or honey, to make it palatable, and administer as quickly as possible. This will give almost instant relief.

To Extract Grease Spots from Books or Paper.—Gently warm the greased or spotted part of the book or paper, and then press upon it pieces of blotting paper, one after another, so as to absorb as much of the grease as possible. Have ready some fine, clear, essential oil or turpentine, heated almost to a boiling state; warm the greased leaf a little, and then with a soft, clean brush wet with the heated turpentine both sides of the spotted part. By repeating this application the grease will be extracted. Lastly, with another brush dipped in rectified spirits of wine, go over the place, and the grease will no longer appear, neither will the paper be discolored.

New Method of Making Beef Tea.—In order to meet the daily-felt want of concentrated fluid meat food, a want not supplied by beef essences as ordinarily made, Dr. H. C. Wood has invented the following process, and found in practice that it worked well: "Take a thin rump steak of beef, lay it upon a board, and with a case-knife scrape it. In this way a red pulp will be obtained, which contains pretty much everything in the steak, excepting the fibrous tissue. Mix this red pulp thoroughly with three times its bulk in cold water, stirring until the bulk is completely diffused. Put the whole upon a moderate fire, and allow it to come to a boil, stirring all the time to prevent the sinking of the pulp. In using this do not allow the patient to strain it, but stir the settlings thoroughly into the fluid. One to three fluid ounces of this may be given at a time, and will be found to be very nourishing."—*Canada Lancet.*

Treatment of Hams.—To preserve hams through the summer make a number of cotton bags, a little larger than your hams. After the hams are well smoked, place them in the bags, and get the best kind of sweet well-made hay; cut it with a knife; and with your hands press it well around the hams in the bags; tie the bags with strings, put on a card of the year, to show their age, and hang them up in a garret or some dry room, and they will last five years and will be better for boiling than on the day you hung them up. This method costs but little, and the bag will last forty years. No flies or bugs will trouble the hams if the hay is well pressed around them; the sweating of the hams will be all taken up by the hay, and it will impart a fine flavor to the hams. The hams should be treated in this way before the hot weather sets in.

PREVENTING THE DECAY OF SHINGLES.

The following, from the *Scientific American*, is said to effectually prevent the decay of shingles: Take a kettle or iron pot, set it on a furnace and put into one barrel of wood ashes lye, five pounds of white vitriol, five pounds of alum and as much salt as will dissolve in the mixture. Make the liquor quite warm, and put as many shingles in it as can be conveniently wetted at once. Stir them about with a fork, and when well soaked take them out and put in more, renewing the liquor as necessary. Then lay the shingles in the usual manner. After they are laid, take the liquor that is left, put lime enough into it to make whitewash, and if any coloring is desirable add ochre, Spanish brown, lampblack, etc., and apply to the roof with a brush or swab. The roof will soon be soon trained to being driven as easily as cows are driven to pasture. Give good forage ground and keep out of rain and dew, and success is almost certain.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1873.

Official Looseness During Johnson's Administration.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a decidedly startling array of facts connected with the erratic administration of Andy Johnson. The narrative of this little piece of official looseness on the part of several of Andy's particular friends is contained in a straightforward account, backed by affidavits from the parties, and makes over fifty pages of legal cap. This interesting paper states that General Rousseau, now deceased, while in command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans, invited the informant to come to New Orleans to go into the importing business. Upon arriving there he found that the business alluded to was to import goods into New Orleans free of duty. Terry Fuller, also now deceased, was Collector of the Port. It seems that he, the surveyor of the Port, the weigher, and the informant, were to have certain dividends, while the necessary inspectors were kindly and generally selected for the benefit of this incrative scheme of foreign importation. Special agents as they arrive, it seems, were also suddenly affected with the necessary amount of official blindness. The statement gives the names of the agents and others implicated. The fraud in sugars alone reached two hundred thousand dollars. This amount, it is understood, has been charged against Fuller's securities. What further action will be taken has not yet been determined.

The Indian Prob'em.

The serious troubles and temptations which have arisen on the subject of Indian affairs since the adjournment of Congress, and also the exposition of the questionable proceedings going on for years in the Indian administration, as shown in the investigations of the House committee, have turned the attention of public men to the necessity of an entire change in the legislation creating upon the difficult question. The Senate, during its last session, indicated this tendency when it decided to ratify no more treaties with Indians. There is no doubt at the next session of Congress the Indian question will enter largely into the deliberations of that body, and some action will doubtless be taken to profit by the experience of the past few months.

The Polar Question.

In an interview to-day with Admiral Porter, that distinguished officer of the navy indicated that he had studied with great care the contents of the late exploration conducted by Hall and the additional facts elicited through the rescued party. The Admiral stated that though the discovery of the region lying contiguous to the North Pole would be an important accession to our geographical knowledge, it would never be of any practical service to commerce or navigation. Under the most favorable circumstances it would be an hazardous undertaking to reach Asia or any other region by that route, and for about ten months of the year it is an open passage during the summer were discovered, it would be impracticable to make use of it. For the sake of science the solution of the yet unfathomed mystery of the magnetic pole would be an extraordinary achievement. He did not think, however, that the anchoring of a ship at the planting of the flag and other papers at the point where those imaginary lines of longitude which invest this mundane sphere meet, would accomplish anything. He argued that the present and former expeditions reached within seven and eight degrees of this terrestrial point, and that only four hundred and twenty to four hundred and eighty miles, a trifle more than the distance between Philadelphia and Washington, was the wonderful freaks of the compass, for instance, have been reported as the compass variations, as every one knows who has traveled in the high latitudes. It does not follow either that the place of meeting of the lines of magnetic force is the pole. The inductions of scientific voyagers to these hyperborean regions have fixed it at a short distance from the northernmost land. The Admiral emphasized during and possibly standing point downwards would indicate the magnetic pole. The Admiral spoke of the centre of the earth, and that magnetism is thrown off or radiated from there. He thought, too, that the proceeds of the Polaris expedition added a slight change every year, and though imperceptible in a life-time of a human being, in a long succession of ages would very materially change the relations of the earth to the sun. This he pointed out was clearly indicated in nature, and especially in the discovery of prehistoric human beings and animals of the lower orders, from the mastodon down to the infusoria in the coccus. He thought he was very forcibly presented in the debris of the tropical zone, and the remains of terrestrial and marine productions are found dead, while the same are alive in the north. He thought that the Polar mystery, like the sources of the Nile, was a necessity getting nearer a solution through the reflected light of science. The Nile had disappeared from view of the world had disappeared from view of the world, and especially in the discovery of prehistoric human beings and animals of the lower orders, from the mastodon down to the infusoria in the coccus. He thought he was very forcibly presented in the debris of the tropical zone, and the remains of terrestrial and marine productions are found dead, while the same are alive in the north. He thought that the Polar mystery, like the sources of the Nile, was a necessity getting nearer a solution through the reflected light of science. The Nile had disappeared from view of the world

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, June 21, 1873.

Commercial.

RDAY, JUNE 21, 1873.

Democrats and Liberals had three ...ocers in the last Congress from Michigan—BLAIR, SUTHERLAND and STOUGHTON. All three took their back pay and hang on to it. All the Republican members from the same State have returned theirs to the United States Treasury.

AN APOTHEGM of HORACE GREELEY, on the subject of judicial decisions in New York, comes in, just now, *apropos* of the late decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the STOKES case. "As this," said HORACE, "is not common sense, we suppose it must be law."

WE ARE authorized to state that a candidate for a cadetship at the United States Military Academy at West Point will be selected by a competitive examination, to take place at Warren, Pa., on the sixteenth day of July next. Applicants must be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. A competent and impartial committee will conduct the examination.

THE effort of a few Democratic papers to make party capital out of the back-pay matter, is fittingly rebuked by the Memphis *Avalanche*, which says:

"At any time the 'Democrats' could have defeated it. An splendid opportunity for plant themselves on the solid rock of virtue and reform was in their grasp. Did they avail themselves of it? Not if the official records tell the truth. A majority of them voted for the infamous measure. Others, afraid to vote for it, but grasping for their prospective share of the robbery, dodged at roll-call, and when the bill became a law rushed to the Treasury to secure their extra money early, to avoid accidents."

WHEN it was proposed to establish a weather bureau at Washington, to send word of meteorological changes all over the country, daily, the proposition was ridiculed and resisted, on the ground that such a bureau would be both useless and expensive. It has, however, not only grown into great usefulness, but is regarded everywhere as indispensable. The prognostications of the weather are so generally correct that they are everywhere consulted and trusted to, and no department of the government has given more thorough satisfaction than the weather bureau.

JULIA M. HOLMES writes the New York *Sun* as follows: "The intimate friend and confidante of Mrs. Helen Hardin Walworth, I know the terrible facts which led to this fearful tragedy—facts which I shrink from revealing out of regard for her delicate reserve. Suffice to say that the husband of her choice must make a perfect reversion in public sentiment when they come to be divulged (as they must in the course of the trial)."

Now, let JULIA demonstrate that it is right to do evil that good may come, and that appalling domestic troubles will justify parricide, and the confessional is a failure; but as long as the public conscience realizes that murder is *never* justifiable, so long will it be useless to parade domestic troubles as an apology for homicide.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday Times* does not seem flattered with the effort of its New York namesake to manage the politics of the Quaker City. It says:

"The New York *Times*, which achieved considerable notoriety by its exposure of the Tammany fraud in that city, has a correspondent in Philadelphia who is writing sensational letters about matters and things and prominent people in this city, but it is rather a weak effort, and the speculations, insinuations and accusations are rather far-fetched and the materials do not appear to make much sensation out of. The letters, thus far, are a miserable rehash of the stale growls of the so-called 'Reformers,' which had no foundation except in their diseased imaginations. Those newspapers in Philadelphia are fully competent to deal with all local matters without seeking the aid of New Yorkers, who had better cleanse their own Augean stable before they trouble themselves about purifying our local affairs."

THE New York *Evening Post* is surprised at the unanimity of the Republican press in denouncing the Credit Mobilier and the back-pay grab. The *Evening Post* claims to be an "independent" paper, and like all the papers that set themselves up as being "independent" it blows its own horn so vigorously that it marvels at finding that party papers can be independent also. We can see no good reason for its feeling of surprise. Independence in journalism is no rare thing, and is by no means incompatible with fidelity to party. There is more real and true independence in the party press than can be found outside of it. Which of those papers which most loudly proclaim their independence have usually the least claim to it. Independent men do not stand in the market places to announce their independence, nor do honest and virtuous men go about with trumpets to sound out their own praises. All these are qualities which are tested by acts, not words; and experience has shown that there is no real, serviceable independence in politics outside of the regular organizations through which political results are attained. The Pharisees are by no means extinct; and if you want to lay your fingers on one, find the editor who vaunts himself as being "independent" above his fellows.

HYDROPHOBIA is a dreadful disease, and it is no wonder that men should be found in various sections who pretend to have an infallible specific for it. These specifics, however, are always secrets, and no one of their discoverers has ever been philanthropic enough to give the public the benefit of his occult knowledge. Selfishness is the predominant trait in all of them. They want to profit by their knowledge, and they would rather that ten thousand men should die horrible deaths than that one should be cured without resort to their specifics. This greed of gain has justly led to a doubt in the real efficacy of such remedies. A doubt which is not removed by the publication, in the Baltimore *American*, of a remedy furnished it by a gentleman who does not belong to the medical faculty, but probably obtained it, originally, from one of those who use secret specifics. The remedy is thus given:

"Make a tea of skulcap (scutilaria). A grown person will take two gills, night and morning, fasting, two days in succession. On the third day omit, but take a portion of hot brimstone sufficient to rouse the patient. Refrain from anything of a greasy nature; drink no spirituous liquors; use no salt, and keep the feet dry. The directions as above must be continued for forty days."

There is another thing to be done, however, before this remedy is applied, for it is accompanied with this mandate, "First cauterize the wound;" and so we are left in the dark as to whether the cure, if any should be attained, would be due to the cauterization or the skulcap.

IN A late number of *Scribner's Monthly*, Pennsylvania is numbered among the Irish States, on the ground that its Irish population outnumbers all other nationalities within its bounds; a statement which calls forth a contradiction from the *Demokrat*, a German organ of Philadelphia. The magazine writer drew his facts from the census digest, an authority which was not called to say that the Keystone State has "a million and a half more people who speak either High German or Pennsylvania German." But is this so? We doubt. According to the census, the State contains 160,146 Germans; Philadelphia having about 40,000 of them; while the *Demokrat* claims that there are nearly as many in the city as the census gives to the entire State. The *Demokrat* pronounces the *census* an "exceedingly superficial and careless compilation." Evidently our German contemporary is in a frame to sympathize with the French theorist, who when assured that facts were against him, comforted himself and ended controversy with the words, "So much the worse for the facts then!" The truth probably *is* that in the census a considerable proportion of the Pennsylvania Germans of the old immigrations are not recognized as Germans, many of them having already attained the state of mind destined to be universal, in which they prefer to be known as Americans. Hence the report fails to exhibit the entire German element of the population, while more Irish than Germans have come into the State within the last thirty years. But this eagerness to assert foreign nationality on American soil is both unpatriotic and impolitic. What is it but the wrong side of nativism?

FEW Americans have enjoyed opportunities so ample and favorable as General ROSENKRANZ of learning the real sentiments with which Mexicans regard the United States, and his statement on the subject happens just now to be interesting. According to the General, the large merchants and owners of land in Mexico are very commonly disposed to favor the establishment of an American protectorate over the country; on the other hand, the politicians of all classes and those military men who occupy the position of chiefs of factions or who have some prospect of attaining such exaltation scout the suggestion; they are even active and busy in stimulating the hatred of foreigners common among the lower classes, with the view of preventing more intimate relations between the two republics. As neither of these classes desire to see war between the two countries, there is no reason to anticipate difficulties as the consequence of General MCKENZIE'S recent excursion beyond the Rio Grande. Though ignorant Mexicans like ignorant people everywhere, dislike foreigners—in early Latin the same word denoted a foreigner and an enemy—it does not appear from General ROSENKRANZ'S statement, that the Yankees are at all unpopular in Mexico. In comparison with the French they may even be said to be popular, a difference traceable to the different ways in which the French and Americans waged war. When the American army was in Mexico, the soldiers, under General SCOTT'S discipline, paid for everything they used, and besides treated the people as kindly as possible, honesty and kindness to which they were not accustomed at the hands of their own soldiers. The French, under Marshal BAZAINE, pursued precisely the opposite course. They plundered whatever they could lay their hands on, quartered their officers in the houses of wealthy citizens, and maltreated and even outraged the poorer people. The consequences are still seen in the hatred with which Mexicans regard the French name, while wherever the Americans marched they have left pleasant memories; old people telling of their generosity and the young repeating similar traditions. No doubt such memories have much to do with the talk about an American protectorate.

"REFORM" IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

New York city was carried last year against the Democrats, as is well known, by a so-called "Reform" organization. Its managers, with a blindness which is characteristic but inexplicable, refused to trust the Republican party to undo the corrupt work of its opponent, the Democratic party, and insisted upon a mongrel movement, exclusively local, and which, having no allies in either State or nation, could have no vitality beyond what its limited locality could give it. The result is what all shrewd observers must have foreseen. Mayor HAVEMEYER was elected as the Reform candidate, not through his own strength or that of the movement which backed him, but through the weakness of his opponents, begotten of the corruptions of Tammany, and he has succeeded in getting a new charter for the city to suit him; but having no well-organized and powerful party at his back, and endeavoring in consequence, to carry out a no-party policy, he has been unable to satisfy either party in his appointments, or to win the confidence of either. Many of his appointments, too, are essentially bad, and neither party being responsible for him or his actions, he has no support or co-operation from the City Councils. People in that city who see such men as OLIVER CHARLICK, HANK SMITH and GEORGE W. MATSELL put in charge of the police, and an unscrupulous Tammany politician put on the bench as a Police Judge, begin to wonder whether they might not as well be back under the rule of their old masters.

At any rate the Apollo Hall Democracy have made overtures to Tammany, and assuming that the latter has been purified by the ejection of TWEED and his associates, they announce their willingness to smoke the pipe of peace, bury the hatchet, and to make common cause against what they call the "spurious reform" inaugurated by Mayor HAVEMEYER. The end will be a temporary cessation of Democratic quarrels, and a restoration of the old Democratic rule in the city of New York.

The New York *Times* was instrumental in bringing about this state of things, and conscious that its efforts have notably resulted in failure, is now trying its hand at the task of "reforming" Philadelphia. The old Bourbons of the latter city, who never learn anything, and who never knew anything, politically, that was worthy of being remembered, have got up a "reform" movement, humbly copied after that which has so notoriously failed in New York, and has enlisted the *Times* as its champion. The leaders in this movement are intensely respectable and aristocratic, belong to the first families, do not mix, socially, with anything north of Arch street, spend their summers at Upper Dublin and other resorts where milk and fruit are denied to the plebeian citizens who inhabit the polar regions of the Philadelphia summer, and have always had available balances at their bankers; but are as far removed from the masses of the people as Coates and Green streets are from Arch, and have as little sympathy with them as the nobility of England have with the lower classes of that country. No Philadelphia paper, it seems, is worthy to lead this aristocratic movement; and hence an organ has been found for it in a paper owned and edited by a bevy of Englishmen who take as naturally to toadyism and snobbery as a duck to water. The Philadelphia *Age* is content to stand back at a respectful distance, and submissively copy what has been furnished to the *Times*. Being a little slow in the lick-spittle work, the *Times* on Saturday last cuffed it over the ears for its neglect; but the *Age* having been brought to toe the mark again, the *Times* pats it on the head encouragingly, moaning, betimes, that no other paper in Philadelphia, Republican or Democratic, is willing to so bemean itself. The *Times* is low enough to hint that there are "substantial" reasons for this course of the other Philadelphia papers, which mean, seemingly, that that is the price which can be flung back. As a foretaste of which, read the following from FORNEY'S *Press* of Monday:

"The New York *Times*, which is giving much attention of late to Philadelphia, preparing probably for the immense circulation it expects when the early train is put on Sunday morning, and large article pretending to be a description of Fairmount Park. In the course of this editorial the Schuylkill is called a pond, the scenery sneered at, and the whole aim is to give New Yorkers a very good idea of what Fairmount Park is not.

We began this article, however, with the purpose to show that, the "Reform" movement having notably failed to accomplish its mission in New York, although it succeeded at the polls through the weakness which grew out of the wickedness of its opponents, there is no reason to hope or expect that it can or will succeed elsewhere. There are, as there always must be, two great political parties in this country, and whatever is done effectually, in the way of change or reform, must be done through one or the other of them. The masses of the people grow up in and with these organizations, which, in spite of political traditions, and recollections, and affections are gathered around these centers of political activity; and this imparts a vitality which no merely ephemeral movement can impair or overthrow, especially if, as in the case of Philadelphia, the transient effort at "Reform" be led by the silk-stockinged and kid-gloved gentry who are content to live in an exalted world of their own, and who brush their clothes instinctively, after contact with mere workingmen, as if the contact had brought defilement with it. Whatever "Reforms" are wrought in these days are accomplished by practical men, not by dreamers, and through agencies which are enduring and popular, and as potent as they are popular and enduring.

BON. W. H. KEMBLE.

The New York *Sun* continues to abuse and malign Hon. W. H. KEMBLE, of Philadelphia, with a persistency that can be truly characterized as satanic, and has provoked the following tribute to that gentleman's high position, as a citizen of Philadelphia, from the Philadelphia *Press*:

"We have noticed with sincere regret the persistent assaults of several of our influential contemporaries upon the Hon. Wm. H. Kemble, President of the People's bank, and a director in several important with a number of important enterprises. Mr. Kemble is one of the remarkable men of the times—active, daring, original and persevering. It has been our misfortune to differ from him more than once, and today we do not agree with him on the questions of public and party policy. But this does not close our eyes to that which is meritorious in his character; and if those who assail him for what perhaps may be the errors of judgment, such we know, in his capacities and readiness for doing good, his prompt generosity in all charitable enterprises, his willingness to relieve the unfortunate and distressed, the number of young men he has assisted forward in life, and the steadiness with which he stands by the interests of Pennsylvania, they would, we think, reconsider and modify their criticisms. It is precisely to such men as Mr. Kemble, with their large resources and active connection with the Republican organization, that we must look for an improved management in our municipal affairs and for a higher and purer representation in the State Legislature. These men naturally look beyond the mere acquisition of money. They must have the resources and better ambitions; and we think we do not misunderstand Mr. Kemble's character when we predict that he will counsel his friends to respect that resolute purpose in the Republican party which demands candidates on our State ticket who will make it worthy of the championship of the press and the suffrages of the people."

The vindictiveness of the *Sun* could be easily extinguished if it was thought worth while. DANA himself stated to a friend of KEMBLE'S that he would cease abusing him on payment of $7,000, and this demand has since been reduced to $5,000; but not having been complied with, the abuse goes on unceasingly. It can accomplish nothing, however, when its motive is properly understood.

WE HAVE received from Orange Judd & Co., publishers of those two excellent journals, *Hearth and Home* and the *American Agriculturist*, copies of two beautiful chromos, entitled the "Strawberry Girl," and "Mischief Brewing," the latter copied from one of B. F. Reinhart's best efforts in oil. These pictures, considered as works of art, would disgrace no parlor; while as ornamental homes they would lend additional charms. *Hearth and Home* is one of the very best family papers in the country, being filled with the most wholesome reading matter, and illustrated with many spirited and well executed engravings. The *American Agriculturist* has long been recognized as a standard authority on the subjects of which it treats. The chromos are given as premiums to subscribers to these publications for 1873. Every farmer in the land should have them. Address Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Fruit and flowers can take their pleasure,
Ever bathed in air and light,
But the seed, the earth's own treasure,
Must descend to earth, and night;
In the heart a mighty longing
Draws it to the upper sky,
To the heavens, by right, belonging
To the earth by destiny.
So this sacred book of nature
Opens meanings to us still
Teaching how the soul's Creator
Hides the good within the ill.
Through time death to life the more,
Through this darkness into day,
Through our doubts to God's great love,
Through restraint to liberty.

There are said to be between 7,000 and 8,000 Italian children in the larger cities of this country who were kidnapped from their homes, and are now held in a state of slavery. There arrived at the port of New York, from April 4d till June 30th, 317 of these little waifs. The little ones are hired out to lazy vagabonds, who start them out as street musicians or beggars.

Eleven vessels and thirty-five lives have been lost from Gloucester, Mass., this season.

A good idea of the condition of Chicago may be had from the following head-lines of one day's crime, inal record, given in the *Times* of Tuesday: "Blood by the Gallon—How Human Gore was Spilled in Chicago and Its Suburbs Yesterday—A Desperate Affray Between the Police and Notorious Ruffians—Scoundrels who were Captured Fresh from a Milwaukee Raid—The Villain Jack Allen Mortally Wounded—A Wanton Case of Shooting near the Village of Evanston—Suicide in a Cemetery—Any quantity of Minor Jobs for the Coroner—Monday in the Police Courts—The Two Hundred Varieties of Sin which Confronted the Judges," etc., etc.

If people must have fun, why they will have to pay the price for it. Kicking at a ceiling two feet above one's head is amusement of a very exalted kind, but it has its drawbacks. A young man at Chilton, Iowa, was lately indulging in it, when he fell and broke his hip. A revolver in his pocket was discharged at the same time and seriously injured a small boy who was standing by. He might perhaps be satisfied with all this if he had hit the ceiling but he didn't.

Every man of sense and refinement admires a woman as a woman, and when she steps out of this character a thousand things that in their appropriate space would be admired, become disgusting and offensive. The appropriate character of a woman demands delicacy of appearance and manners, refinement of sentiment, gentleness of speech, modesty in feeling and action, a shrinking from notoriety and public gaze, aversion to all that is coarse and rude, and an instinctive abhorrence of all that tends to indelicacy and impurity, either in principle or action. These are the traits which are always admired and sought for in a woman.

A New Hampshire paper tells us of a maple tree in Sunapee, in that State, which, it says, has been tapped fifty years in succession, some years yielding thirty pounds of sugar from its sap. This story is, of course, true; but if you were to take from an ordinary tree sap enough to produce thirty pounds of sugar, there wouldn't be timber enough left of it to make a toothpick.

It is asserted that the leading hotels in San Francisco pay thirty-three per cent. more for water than for flour, not reckoning what is charged for that mixed with their milk.

A man, unaided and alone, has been constantly employed for the last three years and over, driving a tunnel through a hill near Syracuse, Nevada, and has completed over 400 feet into the solid rock.

A young gentleman in Rutland, Vermont, pawned his best suit for $29, and bought a ring which he sent to the object of his adoration. She sent it back on the same day against the unlucky suitor to keep it.

The model parish is at West Stewartstown, N. H. The Sunday school has a corps of twelve teachers, four of them are Baptists, two are Congregationals, but are Methodists, one is an Episcopalian, one an Advent, and two are connected with neither. The superintendent is a Methodist, and the congregations are as harmonious as if all were of the same creed.

Recently a meeting of delegates from nearly all the trades in the various towns in Scotland, representing about 120,000 workmen, was held in Glasgow. The object was the existence and to obtain a reduction of opinion on, and to consider the best means of supporting, the proposal which Mr. Henry Richard made in the House of Commons to establish a permanent system of international arbitration. It was stated that a memorial with about 1,000,000 signatures would be presented to the House.

It is said that when the free passes over the Union Pacific Railroad were cut off, a Chicago editor was in San Francisco investigating the Chinese question. He now writes that he has been obliged to remain to walk home for the benefit of his liver, and hopes to arrive in time to celebrate their wooden wedding in 1874. This is a Western story and the first one in a thousand that we have been able to believe.—*Norristown Herald.*

Twenty-eight million dollars have been expended in deepening and otherwise improving the river Clyde, Glasgow, by the Trustees of the River Clyde Navigation Company. The work is still vigorously continued. Seven powerful machines, dredging over one million tons every year.

The new German rifle appears to be taking the shine out of the needle gun. The results are said to be most satisfactory. The German papers describe the gun as being capable of firing 60 shots per minute range. The maximum rapidity of firing reaches eighteen shots per minute in the case of a single marksman using the regulation cartridges, and twelve per minute in volley firing. In actual war the number might be estimated at twelve or eight discharges.

The demand for ready-made sermons has become so great in England that they are to be had, even neatly lithographed, for the small price of two shillings per dozen.

A gentleman whose wife has been occupied for some time past in packing up for the summer exodus has lately exhibited symptoms of insanity. His hallucination is that he is followed about everywhere by an elephant with a Saratoga trunk.

A western editor insists that he wrote the word "crossover" plain as daylight in connection with certain bridal presents. The printer, however, vulgarly put it "trousers."

A computation has been made at the Treasury Department which shows that to pay our national debt in standard silver dollars would require 3,000 tons and 150 pounds of gold coin, avoirdupois weight.

PERSONAL.

It is stated by authority that Plymouth church does not intend to call another pastor. Even to account for anything he may have said redeeting on Mr. Beecher; that it will not investigate the charges against Mr. Beecher, and that neither Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton nor Mr. Tilton will take any further notice of the scandal.

Verdi, the composer, is now fifty-nine years old. In person he is tall and vigorous and of a strong constitution. He possesses a firm and resolute mind, yet is readily impressed by any unusual event. So far from being spoilt by success, those who visit him find him to be a most affable, courteous, unpretending gentleman. He lives at Sant' Agata, a villa near Busseto, some miles from the station nearest his residence. He took shelter in Mr. Sturg on's barn, and asked him during the night if he moved about in so lding and felt from above down upon a wheel barrow. His cries brought to his assistance several members of Mr. Sturgeon's family, who took him to the house and rendered such aid as was in their power. The late Alexander Reynolds was conveyed to his home, where he died, leaving a wife and two small children to mourn his untimely end.

The trial of the miners in Clearfield county for riot and conspiracy, has ended in the sentencing of some of the men to pay small fines and to undergo imprisonment in the County Jail for from one to three months. Two of the women were fined $25 each, and costs.

On Tuesday morning the body of the robber who was chased from President Catteli's house on College Hill, Easton, last week, one day, and was shot at by the police as he attempted to swim the Delaware river, was found a short distance below Easton, with a bullet wound in his thigh, death having ensued by drowning.

Blind men are said to much abound in Harrisburg. It may be well to explain that most of them are blind drunk.

In the vicinity of "Hessian Camp," Mt. Penn, Berks county, is a grape vine which has a trunk two feet in diameter, and the branches spread to the tops of a number of the surrounding trees, covering a territory of about seventy feet in diameter.

Attorney General Dimmick has arrived at home from Europe, whither he went two months ago for the benefit of his health, which we are glad to learn has greatly improved.

Five widows formed a Reading tea-party, the other evening, the youngest of whom was seventy, and the eldest eighty-seven years of age. Their united ages was 382 years.

Governor Hartranft has appointed John W. Poor, Esq., of Carbondale, to be Associate Judge of Luzerne county.

There is a remarkable lameness among some of the horses of Pottsville, and of Schuylkill county.

The Roman Catholics of Erie are building a Cathedral 200 feet long, 112 feet across the transcept and 75 feet across the nave and aisles. The spire will be 225 feet high.

Major John Reynolds, of Rebersburg, Center county, a member of the Legislature in 1845, died last week.

Rev. Charles Yeager, of Reading, has a watch which was made in Germany one hundred and sixteen years ago. It keeps good time and has been kept a good long time.

William Vanhorn, residing in Monroe township, two and one-half miles south of Chirton, was out in the woods hauling rails last Friday morning, when the wind blew down an old tree, which fell on his team. The horse was killed on the spot, a lumber running through it. The other horse's back was broken and it had to be killed.

Before appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week notices of the deaths of six persons—four men and two women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Johnston Lessig, 80; Patty Hoglande, 80; John Matthews, 82; John Swift, 84; Jane McElroy, 86, and Patrick Roach, 88.

A young bootblack named Price, at Myerstown, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, drew a prize of $4,820.80 in the Shenandoah Lottery, and now he won't "shine yer boots" any longer.

An old man known as "Butcher" Good, who was an esteemed resident of Lebanon all his life, fell dead in the doorway of his residence one day last week. He had just returned from a visit to a physician who in whom he had gone to prescribe for his wife, who had been a confirmed invalid for years. The following day his wife died.

A Philadelphia woman, who, forty years ago, at the age of sixteen, married a rich fellow of threescore for his money expecting soon to be a gay and festive widow, has recently died, aged fifty-six, leaving a husband of one hundred, and four children to mourn her loss.

Whisky is said to be a sovereign remedy for snake bites, which accounts for the fact that every fall grown Allegheny river mosquito that bites a man gets drunk and falls over dead. Nevada is the nearest drug store with the story that he has had an encounter with a rattlesnake.

On Friday last, says the Girard *Cosmopolite*, a little three year old boy, son of Prosper M. Keep, of Wellsboro, Erie county, somehow got accidentally hung while at play alone in the barn, and when found, the poor little child was dead.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: On Saturday last, the Hon. Zacharias Long, Legislator from Lehigh county, member of the Constitutional Convention, was brutally assaulted by one of his constituents in the streets of the village above Allentown. The attempted murder was of the salary question, the constituent holding that the salary should be reduced from $1,000 to $500 as legislate's services. Mr. Long argued that he had been absent from the Convention when the vote fixing the salary was taken, and therefore was not bound, whereupon Mr. Long very truthfully remarked that a gentleman would not desire to receive pay for what he had not earned. The brutal constituent knocked Mr. Long down, kicked him and finally stabbed him in the side with a knife. What this loyal constituent would have done, had have been unable to ascertain, but we sincerely hope the full penalty of justice will be dealt out to him, as the circumstances have been. Such an un, the attack was utterly brutal and unprovoked.

A Canada lynx, weighing about sixteen pounds, was killed last week on Indian mountain, in Monroe county.

In Westmoreland county several workmen unearthed the petrified body of a man. From the abdomen upwards all was in a perfect state of preservation, even the beard and hair. The right side of which was filled with innumerable small insects, apparently made by some insect, and presenting a most horrible appearance. Below are the outlines of lower part of the body were discernible, but it crumbled to dust upon coming in the air. The right side of the body were found several arrows, stone knives and various other implements of warfare, which are now in the possession of the finder. The large quantity of petrified bones in this section, only three feet in circumference and a few inches in thickness, has given rise to many theories. Under the left arm was found the skull of some enormous bird of the crane species.

William Fritz, aged sixteen, was drowned in Jordan creek, Lehigh township, Lehigh county, on Sunday last, while bathing.

William H. and John S. Kuntz, twin brothers, of Northampton county, were ordained as ministers at the Lutheran Synod in Reading on Thursday last week. Another brother is studying for the ministry.

Frank K. Hain, who for the past year or so has been in Russia as the representative of the Baldwin Locomotive Works superintending the construction of no first antiracite running in that section of the globe, has returned to Reading, his home.

A prize fight between two men recently took place in Bradford county. After fighting fifteen rounds, both being very vigorously, the combatants resumed and it mostly consisted of "sparring" for the next ten rounds, occupying nearly three hours. The conflict resulted in a draw. The mother of one of the pugilists witnessed the brutal spectacle and urged her son to do his best.

Mary Crews, aged twelve years, lost her balance while on a boat on Thursday at Millown, Chester county, and went overboard. She was dead when taken from the water. At the same place, in October, day, while Patrick McGonigle and Jennie Daugherty were blasting rock the charge exploded prematurely, fatally wounding both. The former is dead, and the latter is not expected to survive the night.

Mrs. Scott, of Whistletown, Elk county, has been committed to jail on a charge of murdering her husband by administering strychnia to him. It has been proved that the wife purchased poison a short time before the decease, and indications point to her conviction of the crime.

A little daughter of William Rockers, of West Penntownship, Schuylkill county, fell into a tub of soap last week and was suffocated. The accident occurred during the absence of the child's mother.

The damage awarded for the widening of Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, from Chestnut to Walnut, amounted to $878,323 60. The claims were nearly $1,000,000.

William Yelt, who killed Horack at Ridgway, Elk county, on December last a year ago, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $15,000.

The estate of Edwin Forrest, according to the official inventory, is valued at $220,386 58.

A little girl named Mary Koup, was fatally burned in Scranton on Sunday. The usual cause—kindling a fire with kerosene.

The Lancaster Chief of Police has been robbed of two pairs of spectacles.

A little girl named Schuster was run over by a street car in Reading, and received injuries which will most probably prove fatal.

A Jefferson county farmer scouts the idea of taking a newspaper at two dollars a year, and posts a notice at the cross-roads that "3 hogs hev strad in his enclosure for a week."

Dr. R. W. Christy, of Hollidaysburg, died in that place on the 14th inst., at the age of fifty-seven years. The Doctor was once elected to the Legislature by the Democracy of Blair county.

A party of coal miners at Lloyd's station, Blair county, killed twenty-seven snakes, in five minutes time the other day. Of this number eleven were rattlesnakes, one a blacksnake.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg, Center and Spruce Creek Railroad, held in Philadelphia, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, George F. Miller; Directors, Wm. Miller, Jr., Wm. Strickland, Wm. J. Howard, Strickland Kneass, James P. Cowan, Richard Wood, Thomas, Wm. Phillips; Secretary and Treasurer, Jos. Lesley.

The County Commissioners of Cambria county refused to pay for an antiracite painting of the contents of the stomach of John Early, supposed to have been poisoned by his wife. The coroner's jury rendered the following verdict: "The deceased came to his death by poisoning administered by his wife, and by other persons unknown to us; but there is strong suspicion resting upon his wife, and this decision is warranted by the testimony, and is made part of our return."

The Bucks County Court has ordered the name of Thomas H. Heist stricken from the roll of attorneys, and accepted his resignation of counsellor at law. District Attorney, James Gilkyson, Esq., was appointed to fill the place until the next election.

The Erie *Dispatch* says that a number of gentlemen of capital are about establishing in Philadelphia several restaurants of the Delmonico order.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says: Within a circuit of half a dozen miles or so around Germantown, we have yet to see the first poor crop of wheat, rye, grass, potatoes, corn or oats. There is not a fairly promising one known in this section, owing to the high price commanded by the straw. The corn and potatoes are knee high, which they have come up tolerably even, and look as well as possible. The oats too are rather short, but it has come up regularly, and being all there we may fairly anticipate a fair yield.

The wife of the Rev. H. R. Fleck, of Mechanisburg, died suddenly on the 14th inst.

Senator Pierce Lawrence, a civil engineer from Brazil, is in Titusville.

The *Journal* says that the assistant foreman of the new bridge, Mr. Hassiett, is somewhat of a curiosity. He is a man of seventy-seven years of age, yet as active as many men of forty and more as any of the men. His age sits lightly on him, and from all appearances he may live many years yet before he has forgotten his youth. He can read the papers without spectacles, and has no trouble about the weaknesses which usually appear to old age.

The proposition to extend the terms of State Senators from three to four years, and those of Representatives from one to two years, is no step towards the purification of politics. It only enables a faithless representative to remain in power a longer period and thus postpone his reckoning for his delinquencies. Under the present system of electing every year, the people have the opportunity of getting rid of a faithless servant at the earliest time. By the biennial plan, their continuance in power is extended. Hence the unpopularity of this amendment.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

An otter was shot in North Strabane township, Washington county, the other day.

It has been proposed to erect a stand pipe in Allentown, at a cost of $2,000, instead of the construction of a reservoir, as contemplated, the cost of which is estimated at $80,000. Other public improvements are said to be of greater necessity than a reservoir.

Briceland, the murderer now in jail at Washington under sentence of death, and awaiting the action of the higher courts, has recovered his health and spirits.

The Washington *Reporter* says: Joseph Reynolds, of Cecil township, Washington county, met with an accident on Tuesday night of last week, and received such injuries as resulted in death on Saturday last. He was about fifty years of age, and when a young man had enlisted under General Fremont, and with him crossed the Rocky Mountains. Nevada mountains, and unfurled the starry emblem of our country on the far off shores of the Pacific. He has been a resident of Cecil for some years, and by occupation was a laborer. On the day preceding the accident, he visited Pittsburgh, and on his return home, it is reported that he got off the train or was put off near the residence of Mr. James Sturgeon, on Chartiers, some miles from the station nearest his residence. He took shelter in Mr. Sturg on's barn, and supposing the hayloft to be more secure than the building and fell from above down upon a wheel barrow. His cries brought to his assistance several members of Mr. Sturgeon's family, who took him to the house and rendered such aid as was in their power. The late Alexander Reynolds was conveyed to his home, where he died, leaving a wife and two small children to mourn his untimely end.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* pays this well-merited compliment to the speed and certainty of Jersey justice: A man and woman were married only yesterday. Now there is no company in the world which would insure that shooter's life. He is to all practical intents and purposes a victim already. The consciousness has got him. He will hand him over the Grand Jury, the Grand Jury will hand him over to the Petit Jury, the Petit Jury will hand him over to the Oyer and Terminer Judge, the Oyer and Terminer Judge will hand him over to the Sheriff, and the Sheriff will hand him over what used to be him to his surviving relatives. And yet only the North river flowed between that inconsiderate targeter and acquittal on the ground of insanity which is New York. It is a blunder, worse than crime, to kill a man in New Jersey.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. G. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

POLITICAL.

State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBURG, June 18, 1873.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Republican county ticket, nominated to-day, is as follows: Assembly, Col. J. H. Eye and James Hunter; Prothonotary, T. H. Faulk; Clerk of Court, S. C. Remsburg; Treasurer, Daniel Tinsman; Commissioner, Adam Stoner; Poor House Director, J. H. McKown; Auditor, J. L. Davidson; Jury Commissioner, J. P. Thompson.

Following is the ticket put in nomination by the Republicans of Lawrence county: Assembly, E. S. N. Morgan; Treasurer, Forbes Holton; Sheriff, James McWilliams; Register and Recorder, James Crowl; Commissioner, Robert Menard; Auditor, Lafayette Baldwin; Jury Commissioner, Jas. Moffatt; Coroner, Dr. Jas. K. Pollock; Senatorial Delegate, G. W. McCracken; Representative Delegate, D. H. Wallace.

The Meadville *Journal* is requested to say that there is no ground for the rumor that A. B. Richmond is not a bona fide candidate for the State Senate. On the contrary it says, "We are authorized to announce that he will put forth his best efforts to secure the nomination, working for himself, and not in the interests of Mr. Anderson."

The Oil City *Derrick* says: The Democracy of Venango county have elected J. D. Hancock Senatorial and Samuel Painter Representative delegates to the State Convention, and instructed for Hon. John Trunkey. Mercer county has instructed for James A. Stranahan for Senatorial delegate. The Representative is Albert Price, with instructions for Judge Trunkey. Crawford county has elected Hon. W. H. Park Davis, Senatorial, and Pearson Church and M. N. Allen, Representative delegates, instructed for Trunkey.

It is rumored that a number of leading Democrats in the city, becoming disgusted with the management of the *Courier*, which advocates nothing of interest to the city or the party, are negotiating for the purchase of the *Sunday Press*, and intend to convert it into a straight-out Democratic organ.—*Titusville Herald.*

Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOREST, OHIO, June 18, 1873.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

A Prohibition Convention was held at this place to-day in Cook's hall, for the purpose of nominating county offices for the coming election. An address was delivered by Hon. Lloyd T. Sherer, of Norwalk, prohibition candidate for Governor of this State. The meeting was largely attended. The nominations are harmonious, and flatter themselves with the hope of success.

General.

Simeon Brownell, Chairman of the Prohibition State Executive Committee of New York, has issued a call to the temperance men and women of the State, for a State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 25th inst., to take steps for a thorough organization for a new contest this fall.

The Sparta (Wis.) *Herald*, reviewing the efforts being made to form a purely political party out of the farmers' organizations, says: It will be fatal to the attainment of the objects sought by the farmers. A new political party is not wanted in Wisconsin at this time; but what is wanted is for the intelligent of the leaders in the farmers' movement to invite the attention or co-operation of politicians of any grade or standing, to the objects of the farmers' organization the reforms contemplated. The results would be obtained more speedily and with less friction, and only beneficial to the demagogues, who would immediately foist themselves upon and assume the control and direction of, coming movement.

Congressman Packard, of Indiana, now declares that his proposition to deposit $12 in the Laporte County bank to reimburse the people of that county for the increased taxation in consequence of the back-salary steal, was a joke. It is the first doubtless discovered by this time that the people of this country are not in a joking mood about the salary swindle.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* remarks: "The fact is that Gen. Butler's prospects are less favorable than they were two years ago. He has now been as then were his supporters are now undecevived as to his character, and permanently disaffected by his delays and failure to live up to his many and flagrant appearance organizations in his favor, and he has the burden of his previous defeat. We will not assume to predict that he will not be a candidate, but it may concern that Massachusetts is not prostrate at the feet of Gen. Butler, and that public opinion is by no so much afraid of him as the well meaning correspondents who have written such alarming reports of our Independence and terror."

MASSACHUSETTS' newspapers are recovering from the first panic over General Butler's threat to capture the Governorship by storm, and are plucking up courage to look after discussing the matter. The *Herald* bravely says: "The Republicans of Massachusetts are not alarmed about the fall campaign. General Butler has a following, but he

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, June 21, 1873.

proper support of the National government in the great public work committed to the charge of said Commission.

Resolved, That to give said Commission greater efficiency in its labors, we hereto request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to give to the suggestions of the Joint Board of Commissioners for the improvement of the Ohio and its Tributaries, their combined and earnest support.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. H. THURSTON,
Chairman River Improvement Committee.

On motion the report was adopted.

DISCUSSION OF PLANS—RESERVOIRS.

Mr. Thurston made a few remarks upon the subject of the report, and said that it appeared to be the feeling that reservoirs would be needed in any permanent improvement. It was a question, however, as to how many and what size they should be and where they could be located. This was also the opinion of the Chief Engineer of the United States, Gen. Humphreys.

Gen. Powers, formerly Surveyor General of this State, said that eighteen millions could be had sufficient to provide a six or eight feet stage of water. At the session of to-morrow he would give some information on the subject.

Lieut. Mahan of the corps of Engineers for the Ohio river improvements, stated that Col. Elliott had heretofore suggested a reservoir thirty miles in length and fifty feet deep would be required. Mr. Roberts thought that two suitable places could be had, and that if anything should happen to it in the way of accident, irreparable damage would be done along the river. He, Mr. Roberts, preferred locks and dams.

Gen. Moorhead did not think it was the intention to have but one reservoir, but a number of them of a smaller size than that referred to. Mr. Elliott had fixed a location or locations on New river in the Kanawha Valley.

General Powers suggested one hundred reservoirs at different locations five hundred and thirty-eight feet long, and with an average of twenty-five feet depth.

General Moorhead called to mind the reservoirs that he had aided in building many years ago, on each side of the mountain range through which the old Pennsylvania canal was supplied. Those reservoirs never failed to supply the canal. They were each five miles long, over half a mile wide and about eighty-two feet in depth.

NARROW CHANNEL—DEEPER WATER.

Mr. Halliday advocated the cutting of all shoals and making a narrower and consequently deeper channel throughout the course of the river. His opinion was that three hundred feet was an ample width, and that with the cutting of the shoals to that limit there would be at least five feet of water the year round. He believed that by a system of dredging of the shoal places between pools this idea could be carried out successfully. Say we have a pool of ten or twelve feet, by cutting a shoal place below it six feet, we will still have six feet of water in the pool. His idea was to have a profile of the river made, and then the cutting of the shoal places can be laid out uniformly. The speaker did not admire dams and locks, but would greatly prefer reservoirs.

Gen. Powers said that here we have a fall of one foot per mile, while in the locality of the gentleman (Mr. Halliday) there was only a fall of one foot in six miles.

Mr. Perkins suggested that there is plenty of water if it was only confined.

Lieut. Mahan stated that Col. Merrill is now having built a boat drawing twenty inches of water, with which the snags are to be taken from the river channel. A new dredge boat is also to be built, and one second-hand one is to be purchased.

Some further conversation occurred, during which Mr. Halliday said that where there are islands the wall should be turned to one side only, and Mr. Meekin objected to making islands, as always being injurious to one side.

The Commission adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock, when other members will be present and further business transacted.

In this connection it may be said that it is scarcely to be wondered at that there is not a full meeting of the Commission. It is composed of thirty-five members, all men of business and position in their respective localities. They may or may not all be personally interested in river improvement, but the chances are that their work is mainly for the good of the general public. They may be willing to give the needed time to the business, but can not hardly be expected to travel hundreds of miles at their own expense and without pay.

LAW FOR PARTNERSHIPS.

How One Partner May Swindle Another and Escape Criminal Prosecution.

A few days ago Judge Pierce, of the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions, rendered a decision on the motion for a new trial in the case of a man named Brown, who had been convicted of forging a bill of sale, in fraud of his partner.

The evidence showed that the defendant, Brown, and William McCleary, now as alleged to have been prejudiced and defrauded by the forged instrument, were partners in business, trading as McCleary & Brown.

It was proved at the trial that defendant had gone to Western Pennsylvania to purchase property belonging to the firm, and that instead of returning money to the firm he allegedly had purchased in the purchase of coffee for the firm, and produced in his partner the forged bill of sale and receipts as evidence that he had done so.

The bill of sale was dated Pittsburgh, May 16, 1872, and purported to be signed by James M. Brown, Philadelphia, had purchased of Rinehart & Stevens, a lot of coffee, amounting to 12,546. The bill was signed, "Received payment—Rinehart & Stevens, per Armstrong."

The first two counts of the indictment charged it to have been made and uttered to the prejudice of the right of Wm. McCleary, one of the firm of said McCleary & Brown, with an intent to defraud. And the last two counts of the indictment charged it to have been made and uttered to the prejudice of the right of said firm of Rinehart & Stevens.

Judge Pierce says: There was no evidence given at the trial intending to show an intent to defraud Rinehart & Stevens, or that in any way the forged instrument was to the prejudice of their rights. Our inquiry, then, is relative to the evidence given in support of the first two counts of the indictment.

Is this forgery either at common law or within the meaning of our statute, which enacts that if any person shall fraudulently make, sign, alter, utter, or publish, or be concerned in the fraudulently making, signing, altering, or publishing any written instrument other than notes, bills, checks, or drafts already mentioned, to the prejudice of another's right, with intent to defraud any person or body corporate, or shall fraudulently procure or procure the same to be done, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The words "any written instrument" are without doubt sufficiently comprehensive to embrace the forged instrument in this case, and such an instrument was made the subject of an indictment in Rex vs. Martin, 7 Carrington and Payne, 549.

It appears from the above, and from various well-settled principles of law, that if the defendant had been in the employment of McCleary, when he was alleged to have been defrauded, that the conviction in this case would have been right. But it is affected by the fact that the defendant was a partner of McCleary, and the money received by him was partnership money.

If the defendant had been indicted for stealing the money, which it is alleged he fraudulently appropriated to his own use, he would not be convicted of it, because joint tenants in common of a chattel cannot be guilty of stealing as between each other. This if A & B be joint tenants or tenants in common of a horse, and A took the horse *animo furandi*, yet it will not be felony, because one tenant in common taking the whole only does that which he may do by law. (2 Russell on Crimes, 86.)

And this is so, though A may be guilty of larceny in stealing his own goods. If A bail goods to B, and afterwards, *animo furandi*, takes the goods from B with an intent to charge him with the value of them, it is felony, but there is a sufficient temporary special property in the bailee to support the indictment. Idem 87.

The general maxim is, *furtum non est ubi meum habit dicentiois spe dominum rei*. In Regina vs. David Pratt, 26 English Law and Equity Reports, 574, the prisoner assigned his goods to trustees for the benefit of his creditors; but before the trustees had taken possession of them he removed the goods, intending to deprive his creditors of them. The jury found that the goods were not in his possession as agent of the trustees. Held that he was not guilty of larceny.

In England it required a special statute (3 and 4 Victoria, chapter 3) to make the members of a banking copartnership liable to indictment for stealing the money or effects of the copartnership or for perpetrating a forgery in fraud of the copartnership.

It seems that a person who is a shareholder in a joint stock bank, and who knowingly utters a forged acceptance to that bank, cannot be convicted on counts laying an intent to defraud H. [a member of the shareholders, "and others," Regina vs. Cooke, Carrington, and Payne, 486.]

In that case Patterson, J., said: With respect to the counts laying an intent to defraud the company in which the prisoner was himself a partner, I do not think it would be safe to rely on them."

As we have no statute making a partner liable to indictment for felony in fraudulently appropriating the money of the partnership to his own use, or making a partner liable for forgery of an instrument or writing with intent to defraud the copartnership, the case of the defendant comes within the principle of the case above cited. It was my duty, therefore, to have instructed the jury under the evidence, to have acquitted the defendant.

In doubtful questions of law, as well as in doubtful questions of fact, I think the maxim, *favoris libertatis*, is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

The verdict is set aside, and a new trial is granted.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Republican Executive Committee.

Below we publish a list of the officers and members of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee for 1873-4:

Chairman—Jacob Reese.

Secretaries—Frank P. Case, James Onslow, R. B. Brown.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Dr. A. H. Gross.

John Chalfant, James Littell,
C. Hanson Love, James A. Chambers,
Henry Lloyd, Wm. H. Brown,
L. F. Jones, C. B. Seeley,
Col. Geo. Gerst, C. W. Batchelor,
Wm. J. Friday, J. McC. Creighton,
Dr. W. J. Gilmore, Joseph Walton,
Andrew Kloman, M. W. Beltzhoover,
H. W. Oliver, Jr., Jared M. Bush,
H. Darlington, John R. McCune,
Thomas K. Mitchell, J. H. Walters.
Thos. Mathias,

PITTSBURGH.

Wm. B. Hunter, R. J. Reed,
Edward Mousse, Richard Thompson, 2d
Wm. J. Diehl, John Seiferth,
Peter Dressler, David Campbell,
Robert Leonard, John Chalant,
Wm. M. Decamp, Henry Heaps,
Wm. J. Filen, John Russell,
George Reese, L. E. Backofen,
Charles Jeremy, J. J. Donnelly,
I. C. Harris, James Boyd,
George Dewrose, David Beck,
Robert Graham, Wm. B. Hays,
Thomas Rosewell, Wm. McConway,
Jacob C. Brown, Robert Livingston,
H. Bierman, Thomas Gatewood,
C. L. Magee, John Gray,
George Morris, Stephen Bietrich,
Daniel O'Neill, R. H. Smith,
S. McElroy, C. W. Lewis.
W. W. Walton, Samuel Crawford,
E. C. Negley, David Aiken, Jr.,
Yhos Mackonnell, Jr., John Ross,
Henry Baum, D. B. Morrison,
Richard Thompson, John Bissell,
J. M. Larimer, W. J. Lewis.
James McKibben, Wm. Kleinberger,
John Larimer, M. W. Burr,
R. B. Brown, Jenkin Jones,
J. N. Jarrait, R. H. Lazear,
John Nusser, E. G. Krehan,
T. B. Atterbury, Jno. W. Barney,
Richard Jones, Richard Perry,
Samuel Harper, Louis Aurin,
John Vaughan, J. W. Hallstine,
Wm. Anderson, David Hutchinson,
Paul J. Carson, James J. Johnston,
Henry Jackson, Sheppard Walters.

ALLEGHENY.

Geo W. Irwin, Geo. D. Riddle,
James McAteer, Fred Isaac,
Peter Walther, J. E. B. Dalzell,
Wm. M. Claney, James Grenel,
J. F. Scharnke, Sam'l Roberts,
David Davis, H. S. Fleming,
Geo. W. Day, Charles Hartman,
Fh. Neiharl, B. F. Pajpress,
A. P. Calnow, Arthur Hobson,
Hugh McNeil, Jos. H. Borland,
Geo. Moul,

BOROUGHS.

B. B. Courtin, A. B. Campbell,
C. C. Fawcett, Thos. Darr,
E. L. Goodwin, E. L. Dunham,
E. S. P. McCall, Wm. Goates,
A. R. Johnstone, W. McDonald,
Dan'l Bowden, R. H. Pife,

TOWNSHIPS.

Wm. G. Dunseath, John S. Robb,
George W. Murphy, James Patterson,
Samuel Kerr, Wm. Darr,
Wilson, George Neely,
David Hilands, H. F. Shaffer,
Samuel Wallace, E. E. Saunders,
John Gilliland, Wm. H. Clark,
Axel Gregg, J. H. Hilliard,
I. K. Sample, John Herron,
W. G. Hawkins, G. W. Weddell,
J. J. Chamberlain, Wm. M. Brace,
George Burns, W. H. Stemple,
Wm. H. McGill, John Shaw,
M. Schiessman, Thomas Gamble,
Robert H. Caughey, A. G. Barton.

A hotel clerk in Xenia, Ohio, who took $50 "stock as" from the safe and now communes with nature from the window of the county jail, asks frantically "why he shouldn't have as many rights as a Congressman."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18, 1873.

The cheap freight transportation question continues to be discussed and the constant agitation it is undergoing is calling out some practical suggestions. Among other things in this connection we notice a memorial which is being circulated for signatures, a memorial to be presented to the next Congress, embracing almost exactly the ideas advanced by the COMMERCIAL some months since, when the question was first assuming importance. The petition says:

"What we need, and must have, as it appears to us, to afford proper relief to all interests, is a double track railroad between Chicago and New York, to be worked exclusively in the tonnage business, at slow speed and at cheap rates. This road, worked at seven miles to the hour, would carry from Chicago to New York, every year, a tonnage equal to 450,000,000 bushels of wheat, and return as many tons to Chicago. In case Congress is not prepared to order the construction of such a highway as a national public work, we humbly pray your honorable bodies to grant a charter for the construction of such road, with judicious and proper restrictions as to capital stock, toll rates, speed of trains, and impartiality in the reception and transportation of freight."

Under the clause of the Constitution granting to Congress the right to establish postoffices and post roads, the power to grant such a charter certainly exists, if the road is used for postal purposes, and if the Courts should say that such right does not exist, the people—the source of all power—will say, "then we will insert a clause in the Constitution granting the right to build such a road."

The feeling throughout the great grain growing districts of the West, as shown by the action of the Farmers' Granges of Illinois, indicates that the subject cannot long be kept out of the range of active political discussion, and the leading railroad men must either meet the tide and ride on its advancing waves or go down before it.

An eminent authority makes the estimate that at eight miles per hour of motion and two miles of space between trains, with twenty-five cars starting in each direction every fifteen minutes, seven million tons of freight could be moved each way annually.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Buyers.	Sellers.
Coupons of '81	112¾	113
Coupons of '62	112¾	113
Coupons of '64	112¾	113
Coupons of '65	112¾	113
Coupons of '65, new	112¾	113
Coupons of '67	113¼	113½
Coupons of '68	113¼	113½
Coupons of 5-20's, January and July, 1865	113¼	113½
Coupons of 5-20's, January and July, 1867	113¼	113½
Coupons of 5-20's, January and July, 1868	113¼	113½
Coupons of 10-40's	107¾	108
New 5's	111¾	112
Currency 6's	119	120

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Exp. broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
June 18, 1873.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Canton					
Central Union Telegraph	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Quicksilver					
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Adams Express	94½		94½		
Wells Fargo Express	83		83		
American Express	64½		64		
U. S. Express					
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central	97½		97½		97½
Michigan Southern	90½		90½		90½
Illinois Central	119				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97½		97½		97½
Chicago and R. I.	93		93		
Chicago and N. W. pref.	93¾		93¾		93¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾		103¾
St. Paul	31½		31½		31½
St. Paul pref.	71¾		71¾		71¾
Wabash	67		67¾		67¾
Fort Wayne	93		94		94
Ohio & Mississippi					
Union Pacific	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Chicago and Alton	93				
Chicago and Alton pref.	97½		97½		97½
Harlem	130		130		
Pittsburgh	87		87		87½
C. C. and I. C.	27½		27½		27½
Lake Shore					
Atlantic Mail					

Messrs Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 7 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	54½
Reading	99½
United Co's. of N. J.	124
Old Creek	93¾
Lehigh Valley	66
Philadelphia & Erie	24½
Penna Railroad	54½
Norristown	55
Allegheny Valley	79-30 95¾
Central Trans'n	30½
Lehigh Navigation	56¼
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	105

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 11.—We have no material change to note in the situation; the market continues steady under a moderate demand, and prices are considered quite firm. Owing to advices from California, stating that new wool was selling readily from 30 to 31 cents, prices here may be quoted a trifle higher, some dealers asking as high as 32 cents for prime lots, while sales have been reported at Boston at 3 cents in advance on that figure. There have been several small lots of new wool received, however, but other kinds are still behind-hand. Advices from Dunlap, Iowa, state that the market presented an unusually animated appearance today, in consequence of the large number of English shippers who were in attendance. The supply of fine wool was tolerably large; buyers showed more disposition to operate, and we hear of an advance of a farthing to halfpenny on last week's prices. Scarcely one of the large clips have been put upon the market yet, and many will not be ready until July. The sales here comprise 35,000 lbs Montevideo at 33½c; also 15 bags Cordova, 27½c; 10 bales super pulled, 37¾@44c; 22,000 lb Colorado, 21¾@33c; 12,000 lbs fall California, 20c; 2,000 lbs new clip X Ohio fleece, 50c; 1,000 lbs do do, 52c; 1,000 lbs do do, delaine, 55c; do., 45c; 3,000 lbs tub-washed 52½c.—*Shipping List, June 14.*

June 14—The market, as a whole, remains in the same condition as previously reported. Domestic continues in fair demand, but with a very light supply of all descriptions. Foreign is still quiet, but the monotony has been broken in one or two instances by large sales, but understood at prices a trifle below the previous market rates. A slight weakness is noticeable in Australian, owing to the absence of demand and the large supply. The London and Liverpool markets are reported fairly active, and, with the exception of Cape, firmer in all, and again to-day a large sale of Australian sold at 42¾@45½c, and 122 do Montevideo at 20½@31c each.—*Shipping List.*

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 18.—The wool market for the past week has shown considerable firmness, with good demand for domestic wool, and as the stock is now reduced to a low point, there is increased inquiry for fleeces. Dealers are now confining their purchases to manufacturers as fast as it comes to hand. Sales of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece 40@57½c, principally 51@52c; small lot of new Ohio at 52c. About 100,000 lbs New York, Western and New England fleeces were taken at 42@50c; 300,000 lbs spring California at 23@35c, including 100,000 lbs choice Northern [at 35c; fall California 19@25c; super and extra pulled 35@36c, and a choice lot of super 45c. Foreign Wool—Rather more doing in carpet, but fine wools held above the views of buyers.

Wool Items

The Washington *Reporter* says: Now that our farmers have shorn their sheep, the question is what they shall do with it. As yet buyers are scarce and shy. But few sales have taken place and the market is extremely dull. We have not heard of over fifty cents being paid, and from that down to forty-three.

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

June 17.—The market remains very quiet, the business being confined to small lots for immediate use, at our quoted rates; prime grades are scarce, and held with more firmness. The receipts since 1st September have been 91,648 bales, against 97,068 bales same time last season, and 53,962 bales the season before; and the imports of foreign since 1st September have been 22,641 bales.

Export from New York from Jan. 1 to May 31:

	1873.	1872.
Hops, bales	2,646	2,541

June 14.—There is more inquiry, owing mainly to cable advices from London of serious attack of fly; cable received yesterday state that the attack has become general, with extensive damage to crops on all kinds. Holders here are generally above the views of purchasers; sales about 200 bales, 1869, at 12a 12½c, and about 100 bales of California and State, 1872, at 50c. The following is from Mr. Emmet Wells's circular of the 14th inst:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	82
Total receipts since September 1, 1872	92,727
Same period in 1871	97,325
Same period in 1870	54,690
For seaboard in 1869	99,136
Total imports since September 1, 1872	20,631
Total exports since September 1, 1872	8,646

Hop prospects.—Their vines are growing finely, and there is about the usual proportion of good looking yards. The accounts from the West are more favorable. Prices will mainly depend on the foreign crop. Our growers this year cannot meet the home demand.—*Cooperstown Journal.*

French and Belgium Iron Trade.

A downward tendency is beginning to appear in the French iron trade. In the champagne group of the district from coke-and-charcoal iron is quoted at £12 to £12 5s per ton; mixed do £12 10s to £13 4s per ton, and charcoal-made do £13 12 to £14 per ton. An attempt is made in some quarters to show that the unsatisfactory condition of this industry has led to the diminution of the activity observable in affairs; the explanation is certainly not without importance, but considerations of this kind are by no means sufficient to explain the recoil in prices. In France, as in Belgium and England, the iron trade is suffering from excessive production, and the reaction which generally follows a period of extreme activity. In the Meurthe-et-Moselle group pig displays a decidedly downward tendency, and the intelligence received from the Nord is 10s more satisfactory. The tone of the Belgian iron trade has been somewhat better; at the same time, there is little activity, and production is being restricted.—*Manchester Examiner, May 31.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The weather continues warm with occasional showers of rain which, in conjunction, have a revivifying effect upon the growing crops.

The late rains have kept the rivers in a "bootable stage" for light draught vessels, and hence we are not deprived of supplies from that source.

All accounts agree in the assurance of an abundant harvest, so far as wheat and grass are concerned, and the spring crops are reported as doing finely. True, they are a little backward, but with good "growing weather" they will "catch up."

The grain market is still unsettled and difficult to quote. There is plenty of good wheat in the market, but it seems that almost every buyer is supplied, or that he awaits lower prices. Sure it is that there are few purchasers at any price.

Oats is also in large supply and prices are weak, dull and drooping. This may be accounted for in part by the low price of hay and the grass more free.

There is a better demand for corn, both ear and shelled, owing to the light arrivals. Rye and barley are nominal.

Bacon and provisions are reported fairly active. The stocks on hand by leading houses are full and complete, having been cured with a direct view to meet the wants and demands of this market.

The flour market presents no new features; choice brands being firm at quotations. We suppose that concessions would be made on low grades rather than let a cash customer go away empty-handed.

The grocery market will be found noted below. A fair trade and order demand is reported by the leading houses. This, for the lateness of the season, is encouraging.

Butter continues in large supply, and prunes are weak, with no immediate signs of an upward movement.

There is an active demand for eggs, and good fresh command good prices. The supply falls short of the demand.

Old apples are well high gone, a few *ancient* couriers of new having arrived, from where we do not know.

The market is well supplied with "green truck," from new potatoes to field-ripe cherries. For prices inquire of sellers, wholesale and retail.

Altogether the market is fair for the season. And as the "cheated term" is now upon us little activity is to be expected for some weeks to come.

The following are the ruling prices of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,269	7,586	16,846
Apples, bbls	419	516	935
Cheese, lbs	749	1,914	2,663
Corn, sacks	1,872	2,734	4,606
Wheat, sacks	17,616	6,538	24,154
Barley, sacks	510	367	877
Rye, sacks	1,146	1,743	4,889
Oats, sacks	29,997	17,254	47,251
Potatoes, pkgs	250	279	529
Bacon, tierces	839	185	1,024

We condense our remarks, and give the following as the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—Common soda ash 4½c; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 8½@8¾c; Dunbar brands, as always being inclusive in Australian, owing to the absence of demand and the large supply. The London and Liverpool markets are reported fairly active, and, with the exception of Cape, firmer in all; 44,820 lbs of the latter sold at 42½@45½c per lb, and 122 do Montevideo at 20½@31c each.

BEANS.—Prime hand-picked are quoted at $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bush. Stocks very light and demand active.

BAGGING—Penn Mill rates: Three bushel, 50c; two and a half bushel, 43c; two bushel, 36c.

BEESWAX—Sales in a small way at 28@30c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ ⅌ cans $1 40; ½ ⅌ cans $2; 1 ⅌ cans $3 75; 5 ⅌ cans $27; 10 and 25 ⅌ cans, wood boxes, ⅌ 40c.

BROOM CORN—The demand is on the increase and prices have advanced a shade, with sales hurt at $3@3c; green, 4c; red top, 3½c.

CHEESE—Receipts large, being 546 boxes. Prices are lower. We quote as follows: Prime Ohio Factory 11½@12½c; Dairy 9@11c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Prices are a shade lower, with sales reported as follows: Hams 8@9c; sides 7½@7½c; shoulders 6@6½c.

COUNTRY LARD—There has been a decline in this article, which we now quote at 7¼@7½c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sales Sackett's and Carey's at $12 @13 ⅌ bbl; lower grades $8@10.

CARBON OIL—Petroleum remains very quiet and steady. We quote as follows: Car lots, f. o. b., 16 @16½c.

COAL—Beeson's hydraulic, $2 00@2 25; Lonsville, $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $1@1 50; white lime, $2 00; cemented plaster, $4 50@5 00; land plaster, $3 00@3 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 per case.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 6@6½c; mixed, 5½@6c; pared and sliced 16@18c; apples, sundried 10@12c; pitted cherries 15@16c; unpitted 6@7c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—The market rules very firm, and we are reported sales strictly fresh at 15c per dozen. The supply is scarce equal to the demand.

FEATHERS—Market quiet; live geese 65@70c ⅌ lb.

FROGGERIES—The only new and interesting feature in the grocery market is the "war of words" between the two prominent coffee dealers, Lang on Macduff, and"—may the public discover which of the rival firms prepare the purest and best coffee. The market is reported only moderately active, with sales at the following quotations:

Coffee—Choice Rio 25c; good to prime 22½@23½c; Old Government Java 31c; other Javas, 26@28c; Mocha, 28c; fair Rio packages, 28c; loose, 27½c; roasted Java 33½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 13c; crushed, granulated and powdered, 12½c; standard A, 12c; extra C, 10¾c; C, 10¾c; C, yellow, 10½c; circle C, 10¾c; lower grades 9@9½c.

Syrups—White drips 65c; other grades ranging 60 to 40c, according to quality.

Rice—Carolina 8c to $1 10; Japan 5½c to $1 10; Young Hyson 40c to $1 45; Gunpowder $1 00 to $2 20.

Teas—Imperial 1½ to 2 lbs per pound per hours, 1,694 bbls. The market shows no signs of change, for the better or worse. Prices generally are firmly held firmly at quotations, though it is possible that concessions would be made on low grades, to effect sales. We quote as follows: Common to fair Oolong and red wheat flours $5 50@3 50; springs $7 75@8 ⅌ bbl. Still more dull at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye flour steady at $5 50@5 75 ⅌ bbl. Oat meal $8 00.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, exclusive of elevator, during the past seven hours and twenty-four:

Wheat, sacks	533	Corn	545
Oats, sacks	1,926		

The grain market is just now in such a state that correct quotations are difficult to give. There seems to be no buyers at any price. "Why things should be thus" we know not; but such are the facts, and what we can do is to give the nominal prices, which are as follows: White wheat, $1 70@1 72 ⅌ bush; red, $1 66@1 68. Prime white oats 44@45c. Shelled corn, 56@56c on track; elevator 56@56c; ear corn 56@57c per bush. Rye is dull and nominal at 80@90c. Barley dull and prices nominally 85@90c.

HAY—We are receiving a full market; with sales of baled in wharf and track at $17@24; loose from wagon $16@20.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 00@4 25 ⅌ bbl.

HOPS—Sales 1872s at 55@60c; old 15@20c.

HORSES—Trade is quiet and unchanged. The number of arrivals are reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Thursday, June 12	1,242	1,160	1,075	30	17
Friday, June 13	2,154	1,025	500	60	
Saturday, June 14	1,200	1,870	775	75	
Sunday, June 15	1,242	1,925	1,400	75	
Monday, June 16	2,241	1,750	1,850	201	
Tuesday, June 17	2,241	200	1,600	15	
Wednesday, June 18	2,376	1,040	1,425	75	
Total	10,908	9,120	10,600	260	85
Last week	10,322	24,390	21,500	478	68

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Thursday, June 12	1,491	1,300	3,600	20	17
Friday, June 13	1,030	3,610	1,625	75	17
Saturday, June 14	2,092	2,900	2,000	60	
Monday, June 16	1,278	2,500	200	90	
Tuesday, June 17	1,343	200	900	75	34
Wednesday, June 18	774	1,800	1,000	30	
Total	9,504	15,410	8,025	310	68
Last week	9,810	17,350	15,095	345	34

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day, as will be seen by the above report, have been heavy, both of through and way stock. It is estimated by dealers that the number of cars offering for sale at this point is fully one-third larger than last week. On Tuesday the market opened with a fair representation of dealers from the regular markets and rather a larger number of country buyers than is usually here. Some sales were made during the day for shipment to small towns and were the lower grades of stock. The market in the evening closed dull and inclined lower. On Wednesday trade opened with a large supply of cattle on sale, and like the stock offered the preceding days of the week was common in point of quality. The market ruled slow, buyers this week seemed to want a better class of stock, and as the offerings were principally common, holders of good cattle obtained better figures relatively than did owners of the inferior grades. Buyers seem disposed to purchase, but at the same time are endeavoring to force prices down, and on this account there is not the same activity ruling that would in case a better feeling pervaded the trade. At this writing it looks as if all the stock would be closed out, but the prices will not compare favorably with those of last week, being at least from ½ to ¾c lower, and trade slow.

Stockers.

The supply of stock cattle on sale fair and some in excess of the demand. The quality of the stock is not very good and of course will not bring the best prices. Some light thick horned stockers verging in the neighborhood of from 600 to 650 lbs sold at $3 50 per 100 lbs. Prime stockers cannot be quoted so low as this while good ones are not bringing the prices they did two weeks ago. Market slow from $3 50 to $4 75.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week considerably lighter than last, and not quite enough to meet the current demand. With a better feeling East, in connection with the lighter receipts, and actual trade going on, we have to note an advance of 60c ⅌ 100 lbs since this day week. One week ago prime Philadelphia hogs were dull sale at $5 ⅌ 100 lbs: now the same sell cheaper, prime fully 15@17½ ⅌ 100 lbs. The sudden advance was caused by the light run, and dealers have no faith that the present rates will be maintained. On the contrary, they look for lower rates as soon as the runs come heavy. Today, however, trade is good and prices steady, as follows:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 60; prime Philadelphia, $5 40 to $5 60; prime Yorkers, $5 30; fair Yorkers, $5 20 to $5 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week heavy. The market is indeed a very unsatisfactory one. Prices are the lowest they have been for some time, and all grades and kinds are a dull sale. The supply is in excess of the demand, and some stock will have to be shipped out on first hands or remain unsold. Prices are about 1c lower than last week, and are as follows:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5; 25; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 10a5 20; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 00; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $4 75a5 00.

Cattle Sales.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873. }

CARRIE & ALEX. SLOAN SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	20,000 lbs	$6 40	16	20,000 lbs	$6 40
	1,850	3 00		1,800	3 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

2 on foot		$60 00	1		50 00
2 on foot, bulls		47 00	15		10,080
2 on foot		35 00	4		2,140
18	17,660	5 87	4		4,250
1	1,000	5 00	1		1,000
3	3,150	5 25	5		5,360
3	3,120	5 20	17		19,800
3	2,840	5 40	29		29,000
4	2,250	5 25	2		2,300
2	2,000	5 00	2		2,000
17	16,800	5 70	16		15,370
13	12,460	5 60	3		3,000

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

18	17,650	$5 50	11	10,980	$5 65
19	19,000	5 87	18	18,480	5 80
7	7,360	5 87	18	18,962	5 80
18	18,720	5 90	33	33,000	5 90
18	18,470	5 90	33	33,410	5 95
1	1,000	5 00	1	1,000	5 00

HAZELWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD.

3	16,000	$6	3	2,960	$4 00
21	19,660	5 87½	20	19,674	5 90
20	22,740	5 75	36	37,660	5 90
19	20,000	5 75	20	20,000	5 90
3	3,200	4 00	11	10,160	5 50
24 bulls	23,000	3 50	32	32,180	5 50

BEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

5	5,830	6 12½	16	21,210	6 00
17	17,000	5 87½	18	18,480	6 00
17	17,120	5 85	18	20,320	6 15
17	20,020	6 10	34	40,660	6 00
20	21,940	6 10	20	21,940	6 00
17	17,000	6 00	17	17,000	6 00
17	18,000	6 00	17	18,000	6 00
17	16,500	6 00	17	17,850	6 75
17	17,000	6 00	17	17,000	6 00
2	2,070	5 50	18	19,300	6 00

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
101	17,020	$4 70	23	4,000	5 00
96	17,020	4 70	23	4,000	5 00
96	16,960	4 70	23	4,000	5 00
96

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

DURING the month of May the shipments from Philadelphia to foreign countries aggregated $2,126,752, against $1,728,324 during the corresponding period in 1872. Of this amount petroleum was the item of greatest value, being worth $1,300,796.

THE exports of specie from this country are now mainly confined to silver. The supply of this metal from the silver mines in the Rocky mountain range and from the Pacific coast is nearly sufficient to meet the export demand and prevent the exportation of gold.

COWAN is too old a bird to be caught with chaff. The Democratic members of the Constitutional Convention elected him to fill GOWEN'S place, but he would have none of it. He respectfully declines, "on account of the press of professional business," of course. COWAN thinks too much of himself to be caught in any such crowd.

THE experiments made in France show that the waste coal-dust, which accumulates at all coal mines, can be used as fuel. It is mixed with some adhesive substances, pressed in the shape of brick, and in that shape used as fuel on locomotives. In this country we either leave it in the pit, or throw it into the river to be washed away, or make a big pile of it outside of the pit and set fire to it.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* tries to justify General GEORGE W. MORGAN, one of the Democratic members of Congress from Ohio, on the ground that while "the General took his back pay, he has no votes on record." In other words, the *Enquirer* would have us regard the doughty General as a sneak. He was too big a coward to vote for the back pay, and too selfish to vote against it: but he was mean enough to take it, and keep it, when others, bolder than he, voted it into his pocket.

THE Baltimore *American* calls female suffrage "a pestilent crotchet." So Anti-Slavery, in its earlier days, was called "a pestilent crotchet," and even worse names, and the Apostles of Christianity were stigmatized as "these men who have turned the world upside down." Experience, however, has shown that calling things by bad names is not argument, and a crotchet is not got out of people's heads by saying it is "pestilent." There must be stronger arguments than this if female suffrage is to be overthrown.

THE Presidents of the several Republican County Committees lately held a conference on Saturday and appointed the Republican County Committee for the ensuing year. The Chairman chosen is JACOB REESE, ESQ., who served so vigilantly and effectively as Chairman of the Finance Committee last year. He is an active worker, well acquainted with the politics of the county, and has faith in the cause he is working for; and as he is backed by a strong committee, we are warranted in looking for the usual grand and overpo vering result in Allegheny county this fall.

WE have heretofore mentioned the export of iron ore from this country to England: and now we have, in a trade report from Wolverhampton, dated May 28, the following:

The prevailing high prices are bringing about extraordinary results. It transpires on 'Change here this afternoon that a consumer in this district is about to import from America 1,000 tons of strip iron, which, ready made in the rolls, can be railway axles also made in the United States are selling there at £3 per ton under the quotations of the leading English markets. The iron orders are fast running out here, and unless there is some material relief lots are offered in lots of 200 tons, at £12 10s per ton.

THE BURNHAMS, of this country, who sent an agent to Europe to recover a fortune of twenty-two millions of dollars, left them by an ancestor in 1694, have discovered, through their agent, that they have been grossly imposed upon, their credulity helping the imposition. No money was left them in 1694, and there was not the slightest evidence to be found of any fund accummulating to their credit. Like all the other cases of great fortunes discovered in Europe, the story was manufactured by a speculating lawyer, who hoped to be able to fleece the BURNHAMS by getting them to put in his hands large sums to send him to England to look after the imaginary fortune.

THE New York *Times*, after having helped the "Reform" movement in that city to a successful issue at the polls, and having since, also, become thoroughly disgusted with its work, that city being as corruptly and vilely managed under the reform party as under the old dynasty, has now turned its attention to reforming Philadelphia. If its labors have no better result in one city than the other, it may as well cease from them. The debt of the city of New York when the "Reformers" came into power, was $95,000,000; it is now, after less than six months of their benign rule, $107,000,000. The debt of Philadelphia is less than half of this, now; but the *Times* is apparently anxious to have a companion in its misery, and will not rest content until it has brought the Quaker City to a level with New York put the spawn of Tammany on its bench, and hoisted CHARLICKS and HANK SMITHS and HAVEMEYERS into its high places.

THE acquittal of Dr. WEST, in Delaware, who was tried for the murder of a negro whom he first killed and then set fire to the building so as to burn up the corpse, is conclusive as to the fact that no Delaware jury will hang a white man for killing a negro. The Doctor, when arrested, claimed that he committed the crime in self-defense, but on his trial did not set up this ples, urging only that of insanity. The jury, however, found him to be sane, but acquitted him on the ground of self-defense—a plea his attorney did not urge at all. It only serves to show another kind of justice there will be in the way. They were determined to acquit the Doctor, and they adopted this pretense as the best. We have heard of a soldier, who was looking for fresh meat, killing a sheep in self-defense—it ran at him and was going to bite him, he said; and why may not Dr. WEST be similarly justified?

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* accounts for the high prices of everything by citing "the weight of the burden of taxation we have to carry," and urges the suffering people to buttonhole their members of Congress and urge a reduction of taxation. It says:

"Tell him, if you are a manufacturer, how your trade is cramped by over taxation, and how it could be expanded under a better system. If you are a merchant, cite statistics and prove your case by the logic of figures. If a retail dealer, bring the illustration down to its immediate application to the needs of every household. Congress must provide the remedy for a bad state of things, and it can only be made Congress as a whole amenable to public sentiment, Congressmen as individuals must be converted."

We are curious to learn what taxation there is on manufacturers, merchants and retail dealers that Congress can remove. The only manufacturers that now pay taxes to the National government are those who make fermented and spirituous liquors, tobacco and cigars, and the only retail dealers taxed are those who deal in these articles. The merchants are not taxed at all. Where, then, is this "burden of taxation we have to carry?"

A WASHINGTON CITY paper, which is nothing if not odd, sets up a claim against the government for Mrs. R. E. LEE, demanding that she be reimbursed for the loss of the Arlington estate, which the government has converted into a cemetery for those whom the husband of Mrs. LEE was instrumental in slaying. ARLINGTON was purchased by the government at a tax sale, the land having been sold for non-payment of taxes, and the title, under ordinary circumstances, would be good beyond question. But the paper in question alleges that *before* the sale the friends of MRS. LEE offered to pay the taxes and were refused permission to do so. This assertion is made, it is said, upon the authority of Mrs. LEE herself, but no evidence is given to support it. Assertions are easily made; but we decline to give credence to this, unless supported by proof. If true, the proof must be easy of attainment. The government cannot afford to commit a wrong; but, on the other hand, the people cannot be asked to judge and condemn the government on the unsupported assertion of any one. Mrs. LEE was not only the wife of a Rebel and Traitor, but was a Rebel herself, and was far away within the Rebel lines when Arlington was sold. She can know nothing of the facts personally; and if she has any facts, let her out with them.

IT SEEMS that Cuba is not the only colonial possession concerning which sensitive Spaniards feel anxiety. Some of them are said to be not more convinced that the Americans have covetous eyes fixed upon that island than that BISMARCK is only waiting for a favorable opportunity to seize the Philippines, their precious possessions in the East. They allege that for a good while Prussian agents have been busy among the inhabitants stirring them up to revolt. Frenchmen who like to believe evil of the German Chancellor profess to find confirmation of these Spanish suspicions in a statement lately published in the *Memorial Diplomatique* that, BISMARCK foreseeing the colonial ruin of Spain has opened or is about to open negotiations for the cession of the Philippines. There is, we believe, no reason to doubt that Germany wishes to become a maritime power, and a first step in that direction would be the acquisition of colonies. If Spaniards were as wise as they are proud, they might be willing to part with both their East Indian and West Indian possessions, and when President FIGUERAS lately said in private conversation that Spain could escape from her financial embarrassments only by the aid of other nations, he may possible have been thinking of the sale of her colonies to nations wishing to buy them. Spain, however, will hold on to them as long as possible.

CRIMINALS CAN BE REFORMED.

In an American prison lately visited by Miss CARPENTER the keeper assured her that of the six hundred convicts probably not one would be restored to society as an honest member. It would be interesting to know whether the opinion thus expressed was a mere dictate of prejudice or a judgment founded on the statistics of the prison, the speaker's official experience. Whether one or the other the statement warrants a very decisive and confident interpretation. If the keeper fancied that his statement is true regarding convicts in general, he proved himself utterly unfitted by ignorance and consequent prejudice for the duties of his position. If on the other hand, his statement really rests on facts and is justified by the results of confinement, discipline and instruction in the establishment with which he is connected, it suffices by itself to condemn the concern as not only a failure but a nuisance. It is a failure because, the statement being correct, the institution does not accomplish the good results which institutions of the class at present in all civilized countries accomplish, and it is a nuisance, because its influence must be positively mischievous in order to prevent results which so universally follow common care and wisdom of management.

How little this keeper's judgment is sustained by the testimony of persons qualified by experience to speak on the subject can be easily shown. Thus, an ex-warden of Sing-Sing prison, Mr. HUBBELL, says: "I think that from one-half to three-fourths of young criminals may, by judicious management, be reformed and made useful members of society. Some of the older criminals may, no doubt, also be reformed." Mr. SEYMOUR, another ex-warden, says: "My belief is that fully two-thirds of all the inmates of our prisons may, by a judicious course of treatment, and by the use of proper moral, religious and educational agencies, be reformed and restored to society as honest and industrious citizens." And Mr. HAYNES, so celebrated as the warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, says: "I have no doubt that eighty per cent. can be reclaimed." These testimonies are not founded upon conjecture, but upon results achieved in the actual conduct of penal establishments in this country.

Though we may hope that comparatively few of the persons employed in the management of prisons labor under so disqualifying a degree of scepticism as Miss CARPENTER'S interlocutor, there can be no doubt that confidence in the efficiency of reformatory methods and even moderate enthusiasm in their application are less common than they ought to be. It is painful to think how frequently such institutions are placed, sometimes perhaps necessarily, in the hands of officials who lack only these qualifications of faith and enthusiasm to achieve results of the greatest value to society and the commonwealth. Neither utility nor justice authorizes us to reproach these officers for their sentimental deficiencies in so far as they merely share in the apathy or indifference with which the mass of the community regard the subject. The prevailing scepticism as to the reform of criminals may be referred to several causes. One of these, no doubt, is a misapplication or perversion of familiar religious dogmas, which were certainly never intended to prevent or discourage any legitimate efforts for the elevation of humanity. Then, there is the natural hostility with which orderly members of society look upon those who violate its laws, a feeling into which distrust enters as an essential element. The offender has manifestly forfeited some of his privileges as an equal member of the community, and some reflection as well as a lively sense of right is necessary to a recognition of the truth that in forfeiting somewhat he has not forfeited all. Hence the tendency almost universal to look upon those who have committed even slight crimes as utterly depraved and past recovery. Not that they are believed to be literally past recovery; natural depravity having been reenforced by the various degrading influences which are brought to bear upon those who have been detected in crime. Such a hasty conclusion is that their restoration is impossible. And society, in its methods of treating and punishing criminals, has too often acted upon the assumption and thus made their persistence in evil and their ultimate destruction inevitable.

It has been reserved for the sociologists of a quite recent time to insist that even criminals have rights which honest people are bound to respect, while penal reformers have practically shown that in the treatment of criminals the system most advantageous to them and to society is the system which conforms most nearly to the dictates of absolute morality. As Mr. HERBERT SPENCER has shown, a penal system to be just and moral must require the transgressor to make restitution when possible; must impose so much and only so much restraint as is requisite for social security; must inflict no gratuitous penalties, and must require the criminal to maintain himself. Confined in idleness, he continues to injure society by living at its expense. Already in three or four different countries a penal system exemplifying these principles has been carried out with triumphant success in reforming its subjects. Thus, when Mr. VON OBERMAYER was appointed Governor of the Munich State Prison he found between six hundred and seven hundred convicts in the worst state of insubordination. The prison had always been governed in the old traditional way, the authorities depending chiefly on severity of punishment as a means of maintaining order. Besides a strong guard of a hundred soldiers, from twenty to thirty large, savage dogs, of the bloodhound breed, were let loose at night to the passages. Mr. OBERMAYER changed the system, and though he required constant industry, he was soon able to govern the prison almost without guards, twenty men at most sufficing. The result was that during his six years' rule of the prison, he discharged 132 criminals, of which number 123 have since behaved well, and only 7 were afterwards recommitted.

Results still more favorable have been obtained in Ireland and the British penal colony of Norfolk Island under a similar system. In Spain also the experiment has been equally successful. We are told that when Colonel MONTESINOS was appointed Governor of the prison at Valencia the average of recommittals was from thirty to thirty-five per cent. per annum. By treating his prisoners with strict justice, constantly appealing to their feelings of self-respect and self-interest, by diminishing restraint and by industrial discipline Colonel MONTESINOS actually turned out all his criminals reformed; at least for ten years the recommittals did not exceed one a year, and then for three years there was not a single recommittal.

In fact, the history of prison reform proves that scepticism as to the reform of a considerable percentage of the criminal class is mere ignorance or prejudice. Indeed, nothing is much more certain than that only a more lively interest in the subject on the part of the public and of prison officials is needed to exhibit much greater and more encouraging results than any yet witnessed.

FIERY APATHY.

Fire, not as a means of utility and comfort but as an agent of destruction, has within the last two years assumed an importance never before attached to it as an element in the ordinary cares and calculations of American business men and owners of property. And yet it seems almost impossible for them fully to realize the fact. Most persons of the instructed classes are apt to be impatient of ethical commonplaces, and especially of those admonitions which set forth or imply the tendency of men to ignore or forget the precautions needful for their own safety. Indeed, they are apt to feel even a hint on the subject as an affront or an impertinence; it seems to them like a claim of superiority on the part of the monitor or like a charge of stupidity against themselves. And yet the general need of such warnings (if they could do any good) was never before made more manifest than by the apathy with which the mass of the people of our cities and towns almost daily witness or hear of the ravages of fire. Some of the facts mentioned in illustration of this prevailing indifference, are hardly credible, however well authenticated.

Thus, stimulated by the terrible conflagration in Boston some months ago, a large number of the leading merchants of the city petitioned the Legislature to take some action for the protection against a similar disaster in the future. The causes of the calamity had been thoroughly investigated, and the petitioners were able to state, with complete precision the measures of safety required. But though one branch of the Legislature at once took action in the case, its act resulted in nothing, through the contemptuous neglect of the other branch. The explanation given is that neither the press nor the citizens of Boston in general felt sufficient interest in the matter to exert their influence in favor of the bill. It seems also that a building act prepared by the principal architects of the city, and designed to restore the burnt district in a manner to guard against a repetition of disaster, was defeated by the clamors of "small builders and lumber dealers," whose trades were threatened with injury by the act. It is plain that they could have prevailed only through the sympathy of the citizens. Still more significant is the fact that many persons who, intending to rebuild their houses, had prepared plans with a view to safety from fire, immediately changed their plans and recurred to the "wooden tinder-box style" of architecture when they learned that there would be no legislation to interfere with them. Such facts are more noteworthy in Boston than they would be in most other places, because the men who thus act are probably all wealthy enough to consult public utility in devising plans for their houses. Certainly in the part of the city referred to the poverty or the small means of the persons concerned cannot be alleged, as was the case in a part of Chicago, in favor of inflammable structures. Whether the conflagration of a few days ago, so soon succeeding the former one, has produced a permanent impression on the minds of the Bostonians, or will prompt them to obtain adequate legislation and to insist on the needful precautions in rebuilding their houses, remains to be seen. One may hope for such a result; to count upon or expect it with any confidence would indicate ignorance of human nature.

In truth the apathy of the Bostonians is no more wonderful than the apathy of the inhabitants of other places. In all reason the lesson of the great fire of Chicago enforced by the great fire of Boston should have made as deep and lasting an impression upon the people of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other cities as upon the people of Chicago or Boston. Perhaps it has done so, as they seem all about equally oblivious of the lesson's practical import. By way of illustration think of a fact lately reported from New York. The people and especially the Fire Commissioners of the metropolis were greatly excited by the Chicago and Boston calamities, and for many days after each of them, the New York papers were almost filled with letters, editorials, etc., "improving the event," as preachers used to say. And yet, as a New York journal states, "it is proved by the results of the fire in Sullivan street the other day, that the mistaken economy of the Fire Commissioners, in dispensing with the services of the bell-men ers in the lower part of the city, caused a lamentable delay in the arrival of the engines." The fact is, that the firemen who were at their homes were for a considerable time unaware of the demand made by telegraph for their services, and meantime the flames gained a headway which might have been fatal to a considerable portion of the city. Instead of adopting the increased precautions which a few months ago were seen and admitted to be necessary, it thus appears that the New York Commissioners have actually, by a wretched attempt to save a few dollars, lessened the effectiveness of the protective machinery at their command.

As to the Fire Department of our own city, we have neither charges nor complaints to make. It is, however, evident that here too comparative apathy prevails among the people in the presence of imminent peril. In Boston and elsewhere attention has recently been directed to the increased peril of fire from the saturation of floors with oil. Everybody knows that Pittsburgh is an illustration of this danger. Are all practicable measures taken to prevent the ravages of fire? Is full advantage taken of the means presented in the position of the city for the purpose? These questions, only a few months ago, were asked among us with an emphasis which demanded an answer in the negative, and though no longer asked, the questions have not lost a particle of their importance.

JUDICIAL ELECTION IN ILLINOIS.

The late election of Judges in the State of Illinois was marked by certain incidents which render the subject interesting to the entire nation. Indeed, if these incidents had attracted less general attention, or if the concern so widely awakened by them should speedily subside into indifference, either result might be justly regarded as a sign of evil omen for the future of our free institutions. Happily as yet Americans, unmoved by passion, everywhere at once recognize the dissolution foreshadowed by the attempt or the tendency to degrade their judiciary. One of the candidates for re-election in Illinois, Judge BOOTH, of Chicago, had given great offense to a portion of the liquor dealers and to some of their patrons, by the decision that active interest in what is called the temperance cause does not disqualify a man for acting as juror in a case under the law relating to the sale of intoxicating drinks. Every man of sense and candor would so decide or otherwise would be to disfranchise a citizen for his opinions, and in fact, the judgment was accepted as correct by almost the entire bar. At any rate, it was the deliberate, conscientious decision of the functionary learned in the law, to whom the duty of deciding in the premises pertained. But the class to whom the decision seemed objectionable, resolved, merely on the ground of it to prevent Judge BOOTH'S re-election, and therefore set up as his competitor, a lawyer of no repute in his profession, whose willingness, if successful, to reverse the act of his predecessor was well understood among his supporters. The proceeding is hardly the less alarming because it proved a failure. ASHTON received a very large vote, and Judge BOOTH was elected only through extraordinary exertions on the part of those who desired to uphold the independence of the Judiciary.

This, however, is not the most discreditable example presented by the Illinois election of popular interference with judicial independence. Judge LAWRENCE, of the Supreme Court, whose term of office was about to expire, came forward as a candidate for re-election, had made himself obnoxious to the farmers by his decision of last year against the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature regulating railway freights. The Judge had not only ruled that a railway charter was really a contract, but that, as the new Constitution of Illinois prohibited only "*unjust* discrimination" on the part of the railway companies in the imposition of rates of freight, the Legislature could not prohibit *all* discrimination. This is a very bald statement of the decision as soon set forth and expounded by the Judge, it was accepted as sound law by the entire bar of the State. But this consideration did not satisfy the farmers or reconcile them to the Judge. Though Judge LAWRENCE is universally respected as a worthy man and an able jurist, they, or at least a portion of them, resolved to punish him for his disagreeable decision, and nominated as his competitor a lawyer named CRAIG, whom they had every reason to regard as fully concurring in the correctness of the act of which they complained. Hence their sole object must have been to express their resentment at a magistrate, the recognized interpreter of the Constitution of the State, for differing from themselves in his view of the meaning of the instrument. And they succeeded in their object, as their candidate was elected.

The precedent thus set, if generally followed, would soon destroy our republican system and establish the reign of anarchy. The meaning of the act is neither more nor less than the assertion of a right to decide constitutional and legal questions at the ballot-box instead of on the bench. In the course of the canvass LAWRENCE was denounced as the railroad candidate, and the denouncers declared their desire to have a Judge who should "sympathize" with them. Of course, they meant a Judge who should take their side of the question as against the railroads. It seems hardly credible that men who have grown up under American institutions could talk in this way or could fail to reflect that a Judge who 'sympathize for one of them, and he know not only that *he* was not chosen with a view to give the Judgeship to Philadelphia, but that, if he is spared to attend the Convention, he will vote for any one of the candidates so far named *outside* of Philadelphia in preference to any one that has yet been named *in* it.

THE FATHER OF THE SCHOOL LAW.

In combatting the allegation of some overardent friend of ex-Governor WOLF, that he was the founder of the Common School system in Pennsylvania, we some time since cited some facts to show that that honor belonged rather to THADDEUS STEVENS than to him. We have just received from a friend in the Eastern part of the State, a copy of a letter from Dr. WILMER WORTHINGTON, in which he claims the honor for Mr. SAMUEL BRECK. He says:

"In the session of 1833-34 he was a member of the State Senate. Upon his motion a joint committee of both Houses was appointed of which he was the chairman, to prepare a bill and make a report upon the subject, to be submitted to the Legislature for their action. I was associated with him on the committee on the part of the House. He prepared a bill which was adopted with great unanimity by the Legislature, there being but one negative vote in the House on its final passage. This was the beginning of our school system in Pennsylvania. Of the gentlemen comprising that joint committee but three are now living, viz: Judge Thompson, now Chief Justice of the State, John Wiegand, of Philadelphia, and myself. At the following session of the Legislature an earnest attempt was made to repeal the law. It was then that Mr. Thaddeus Stevens came to the rescue and saved the system by his eloquent and earnest appeal in behalf of general education. He always regarded this effort as the best of his public acts."

Honor to whom honor is due. We followed, in giving our version, the ordinary tradition that has come down to us from that day; and looking at the facts as detailed by Dr. WORTHINGTON, we can easily understand how in the excitement which followed the attack on the just-framed system, which Mr. STEVENS so effectually repelled, the honors fell upon him instead of upon those whose work he defended. His share in the transaction will never be forgotten, although we much fear Mr. BRECK'S will be. We cheerfully do what we can, however, to rescue his worthy name from oblivion. The claim of the honor for Governor WOLF has done one good, at least, in calling out the real facts in the history of the case.

OVERTRADING.

We have ventured, several times, to suggest that much of the late commercial embarrassment felt by our people was the result of overtrading, and we are glad to find the facts bearing us out. We have been importing too largely, and the people have been buying so cautiously that the importers find themselves with heavy loads of unsold goods on hand—so heavy as to be compelled to re-export them. Read this from the New York *Bulletin:*

"The spring of 1873 will be remembered by the importers of dry goods as one in which they did their business for very much less than nothing. Although the importations have been less than last year, yet a very large amount of goods were carried over from 1872, so that, on the whole, the stocks were quite large; and, in the absence of any healthy demand, the importers have had to sell a large proportion of their goods at ruinous losses, while the proportion on which they have made extra profits has been too small to constitute any offset of importance. Take, for instance, the article of silks. The importations, for the first five months of the year, amounted to only $14,000,000, against $18,400,000 for the same time of 1872; yet so depressed has the market been that it has been found impossible to fully market this comparatively moderate importation, and now at the close of the season we find a large jobbing house buying out the stocks of importers and re-exporting them to Europe at a profit. The record of exports for the last two weeks shows several large shipments of dry goods (exclusive of domestics) to England and the Continent of Europe, which have been mainly sent out in this way. These are facts suggestive of prudent reflections to our importers."

THE facts as to the sale of the Arlington estate, and its purchase by the government, are thus given by the Washington *Chronicle:*

"At the July called session in 1861 Congress levied a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars, and provided that it might be paid by the several States in full during the years of the rebellion. This old political proposition has once more come to the front, with the decrepitude of age and the scars of numerous defeats upon it, to enter into yet another contest with the young giant of Republicanism. It has not yet recovered from the contest and vanishing defeat of last October and November, but it still has sufficient life in it to snarl and growl as in the past.

The Indiana county Democratic Committee met on Tuesday and selected Dr. S. R. Rutledge, of Blairsville, as delegate to the State Convention, instructed to support D. O. Barr, of this city, for State Treasurer. The senatorial delegate was conferred to Westmoreland county. The County Convention will be held on the 27th of August, the primary election on the 23d.

The Democrats of Franklin county held their Convention on Tuesday, and nominated the following ticket: For Assembly, George W. Welsh; Treasurer, Hiram M. White; Commissioner, William H. Guthrie; Director of the Poor, J. H. McCulloch; Auditor, D. B. Russell; Jury Commissioner, John Gilbert; Coroner, Dr. William P. Noble.

There are three candidates for the State Senate this fall in the Lehigh Carbon district. They are Edwin Albright, present State Senator, Adam Woolever and Herman Rupp.

The Mechanicsburg *Journal* favors the nomination, by the Republican State Convention, of H. A. Simpson, of Harrisburg, for State Treasurer.

Following is the full Republican ticket nominated in Snyder county: Senator, Dr. B. F. Wagenseller, subject to the decision of the District Conference; Assembly, G. Alfred Schoch, subject to the decision of the District Conference; Associate Judges, Dr. J. Raudenbush; Prothonotary, Jeremiah Crouse; Register and Recorder, James M. Van Zandt; Commissioner, Joel Row; District Attorney, L. N. Myers; Treasurer, George W. Row; Jury Commissioner, Jacob S. Heifrich; Auditor, Jefferson Hall.

At the recent Democratic primary election in Clearfield county, T. Jefferson Boyer received the nomination for the Legislature.

The gentlemen who think they know everything and see everything, have at last disclosed the Republican programme for the next year or two—that Senator Scott is to receive the English mission; that State Treasurer Mackey is to succeed Scott in the Senate, and that Henry is to succeed Mackey. We regret that there is a difficulty as to who is to succeed Henry in the Legislature from Cambria county. Some of the gentlemen named may secure the places assigned them by the political seers, but we know of no effort to dispose of Master Schenck, the end brick in the row; have heard no opposition to the re-election of Mr. Scott; believe there is no serious objection to the re-election of Mr. Mackey, if he desires it; are not certain that Republicanism can succeed in Cambria county, and hence, we trust we will be excused from believing that the programme of the knowing ones will be carried out.—*Blair County Radical.*

J. M. Grier and B. F. Garvin will represent Butler county in the Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Berks will hold their county nominating Convention on the 19th of August, at which time delegates to the State Convention will be appointed.

The Republicans of Delaware county held their convention to send delegates to the State Convention, at Media, on Thursday last. William Ward was chosen Representative delegate, and Richard Young senatorial delegate. They were instructed for Bitler for Supreme Judge, but left free to vote for any successor they please for Treasurer. It is understood they will go for Henry.

Prof. Wm. Howard Day, editor of *Our National Progress*, the organ of the colored people of our State, has been announced by his friends in Harrisburg as a candidate for Legislature.

The Democracy of Beaver county will hold a convention at the Court House on Monday, July 7, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the coming election.

Philadelphia will make her Republican nominations for local offices on the 24th inst., on the Crawford county system.

The Republicans of Tioga will hold their County Convention on the 19th of August.

The Republican County Committee of Clinton county will meet at Lock Haven on the 21st day of June.

The Democrats of Franklin county have nominated the following ticket: For Assembly, George W. Welsh; for Treasurer, Hiram M. White; for Commissioner, William D. Guthrie; for Director of the Poor, J. H. McCulloch; for Auditor, D. B. Russell; for Jury Commissioner, John Gilbert; Coroner, Dr. W. P. Noble.

Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, June 16, 1873.

RICHLAND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Richland county Democratic Convention, for the nomination of county officers, met to-day. This was the first convention under the delegate system, the popular vote method having been abandoned last year. It was largely attended. There was a keen interest felt among the candidates and their friends, and the amount of labor done in the way of log rolling, etc., by the delegates was unprecedented, considering the hot weather. The principal fight was on the Treasurership, John A. Lee carrying off the prize after an exciting contest, Henry Barnhart through eight ballots, by two majority. The full ticket nominated is as follows: Representative—Robert Barnett; Auditor—L. F. Harrington; Treasurer—John A. Lee; Clerk—James R. Crall; Sheriff—Philip Rapp; Commissioner—Peter Bair; Infirmary Director—Wm. Frost. The ticket is considered a strong one, and than usually put forward by the party in this county.

General.

The Ohio Liberal Republicans desire to preserve an independent organization. Anxious to encourage all movements in all the States, a delegation will go to Jolly to try d——n the nigger," then that is Democracy, but, to tell the plain truth, "Democracy," is a party organization, is—dead, and the pall-bearers, who have been carrying the corpse about the country for ten years ought to bury it.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

The contest in Massachusetts between the Butler and anti-Butler factions for the United States District Attorneship, now vacant, is very spirited, and seems likely to result in favor of Butler's nominee, George F. Sawyer, who is likewise indorsed by Secretary Richardson and Senator Boutwell.

STATE NEWS.

The youth who grinds out the obituary verses for the Philadelphia *Ledger* has just perpetrated the following:

Then put away the bottles,
That our Laura used to wear;
For she will need them on earth never,
She has climed the golden stair.
And this:
She struggled hard to get her breath,
But soon was soon released by death,
And now, in heaven, she is at rest.

A New York paper notes it as a coincidence, that the coal mines in this State where accidents have occurred recently, should be named Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

A strange reversal of a well-known custom has lately occurred. A calf and hog belonging to a Pennsylvania farmer have lately developed the warmest attachment for each other, refused to be separated. It is said the calf licks and caresses the hog, and manifests over it with maternal affection. This is the first time we ever heard anything like this. We always observed the hog watching after the calf—so long as he had any money.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the American Philological Association will be held at Easton, the seat of Lafayette College, commencing on Tuesday, July 22, at three o'clock P. M. Notice of the various topics to the State will take place, to which a general invitation has been extended. The annual address will be delivered by Brother Charles E. Voorhees, of Philadelphia, and the marshal of the parade is Brother Harry Emlen, of Council, No. 100.

By consent of the congregation, the bell of the First Presbyterian church, in Reading, will be used to strike fire alarms.

There was found stored away in one of the houses belonging to the old Society of Seventh Day Baptists, of Ephrata, Lancaster county, a heavy cast-iron stove-plate, bearing the date, "1678." The plate contains the legend "King David the Harpist."

John Drain, aged about sixty years, rolled down the embankment below the Five Locks, near Spring Garden, Schuylkill county, and was drowned in the Schuylkill canal.

A Brazilian is filling the post of conductor on the Reading Railroad.

A man in Lancaster has brought a charge of intoxication against his wife.

At Columbia, on Tuesday, two women who had been peddling lace called at the dwelling of a lady, and handed her a female child only a few weeks old "to hold for a few minutes." They immediately departed, and have not been seen since by the lady who has their "little charge" on her hands. She has a number of female lace peddlers now.

This is from a York paper: "In compliance with direction of spirits, on May 17th, a party of ten persons, from Harrisburg, visited York, and in company with Mr. Jacob L. Kuhn, of this place, proceeded to a spot about two miles from the city, on the Princess street bridge, where, in obedience to the dictates of the spirits, search was made in the ground, and to the satisfaction of all present, a tea pot containing a variety of articles, at the same place was also found a bottle containing a number of bank notes, none less than $5, all in good condition. It was revealed by spirits that the money was buried there by a rebel prisoner named Wm. Bates, who stole it from Union soldiers."

The Titusville *Herald* perpetrates this: A young lady whose "pa struck ile" a few years ago, and who has since been at boarding school, recently returned and a party was given for her benefit. Upon the bottom of her invitations cards she caused to be inscribed, "R. S. V. P.," and one was sent to an illiterate rich fellow, who has also made his money by boring. He did not come, but sent a card with the letters "R. S. V. P." on it. Meeting the young miss, she asked him what the letters meant. "Tell me first what yours mean?" "Oh! mine was French for 'Respekt if you cannot accept.'" "Well, mine was English for 'Damn sorry I can't come.'"

The State Medical Society began its sessions in Carlisle, on Wednesday. The President, Dr. A. M. Hallock, of this city, delivered an address on the Progress of Medical Science.

A railroad meeting will be held in Brownsville, on Tuesday afternoon next, in the interest of a road from that place to Johnson's Station, Ross County. D. Foster and Edgar Cowan, of Greensburg, will speak.

Johnstown Connells, in solemn conclave, considered how best legally to "get rid of those three intolerable nuisances, the Clark sisters and Elizabeth Carter."

It is reported that a blast furnace will soon be erected at Mechanicsburg, and also that a faucet manufactory is already under construction.

The Berks county almshouse contains three hundred inmates at present.

Extensive additions are being made to the Vulcan Iron Works in Wilkesbarre.

Albert Henderson and Samuel Hickman, who were in a posse on the robbery, escaped from the jail at Norristown on the night of the 11th.

Ex-Governor Pollock delivered an address before the literary societies of Lebanon Valley College, at Annville, on the 11th inst.

The new Reformed church at Coplay, Lehigh county, will be dedicated to-morrow.

Mrs. General Jacob Spangler died in Harrisburg on Thursday evening, in her eighty-first year. She was the widow of General Spangler, who was Surveyor General during the administrations of Govs. Pindle and Wolf.

Harrisburg has been selected as the place for holding the next annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

A few nights since a family named Seip, living in Minnichville, Northampton county, retired, placing their youngest child, a babe, in a cradle. During the night it was noticed by the parents that the child cried more easily, but no particular attention was given the matter. In the morning it was found that a rat had made its way to the cradle, and eaten the flesh off the palm and the fingers of one hand.

Stack No. 1 of the Lehigh Iron Company, Allentown, has been blown out for repairs.

John D. Mishler, a public spirited citizen of Reading and a man of noble instincts, has announced his intention to give, at an early day, a free entertainment to one thousand of the children of that city. Mr. M. will provide music, swings and other amusements for the little ones, and also a bountiful supply of creature comforts. It is hardly possible that he could give in any other way, at like cost, greater pleasure to the recipients. Will not some of our wealthy gentlemen imitate this noble example?

The farmers of Berks county have commenced hay-making.

Jeff. Davis, ex-President of the Southern Confederacy, was in Bethlehem recently, visiting his niece, Mrs. Sayre, late widow of Senator Broadhead.

Africa, as well as Eastern Asia, is sending its young men to this country to be educated. Ten boys between the ages of six and sixteen years, natives of Africa, will soon enter a Pennsylvania College for colored youth. Only two of these boys are from Liberia, one is from Cape Palmas, and six are Vaisas. They will not be so warmly welcomed as the Orientals, but they may be quite as intelligent and hopeful of their countries.

Mrs. Ellen Brown, of Athens, Pa., attempted to commit suicide on the morning of the 13th, by cutting her throat with a razor. Mental derangement was the cause.

A large distillery, a grist and a saw mill in Valley township, Montour county, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th inst.

C. M. S. Leslie, an extensive operator in real estate in Philadelphia, has failed, with liabilities of $500,000. Operations, he say reckless, building operations brought him to ruin.

A man in Center township, Berks county, has killed thirty-six chickens hawks within two years.

The Tionesta *Republican* says: In almost every paper we pick up we read something about the champion old lady, who lived below Pittsburgh somewhere, who died aged ninety-four, or thereabouts. Now when you talk about the *oldest people*, we've got them. They live about one mile this side of Tylersburgh, and their name is Allin. The man is one hundred and eight years old, and the woman one hundred and six. They are French people, live alone, and do their housework. The husband "don't stop in the nineties if you are going to produce champion old people. Any one can be satisfied of the truth of our statement by inquiring of the citizens of Tylersburgh.

Conneautville, Crawford county, is talking about water work.

The question as to who, in America, discovered the secret of making Russia sheet iron, is becoming about as tangled as that relating to the authorship of "Betsy and I Are Out." The Sharon *Times* says: Both Cleveland and Pittsburgh papers claim for their respective cities the honor of discovering and testing the process of making Russia sheet iron. They are both mistaken, as that process was discovered in this place, and put to a practical and successful test at the Westerman Iron Works, more than four years ago. The thing was entirely successful, so far as the quality and finish of the iron was concerned, but the manufacture of it in this place was subsequently abandoned for the reason that it was not profitable, the demand for such iron not being great.

THE IRON SUPPLY.

Community of Interest Between Miner and Manufacturer—The Feeling in the Lake Superior District.

[From the Marquette Mining Journal.]

We hear no more of the delivery of iron ore in Pittsburgh at four or five dollars per ton, and the Pittsburgh papers have nothing further to offer about the high price of our Lake Superior ores. Notwithstanding the threat made last winter that the majority of Ohio and Pennsylvania furnaces would blow out, unless Lake Superior ores could be obtained at prices lower than the contracts for 1873, and notwithstanding all the chatter about the cheap ores of Virginia and Tennessee, and the building of a narrow gauge railway from Pittsburgh to the Missouri mines, the sales of Lake Superior ores for this year's delivery are far in excess of the product of 1872, and our miners find themselves unable to supply the demand, though prices are considerably higher than last year. All this goes to prove that the rich, pure ores of Lake Superior are an absolute necessity to the iron manufacturers of the country, and that growl and grumble as they may, they still must and will have our ores at obtainable at prices which will afford them a fair profit on its manipulation. Still, we believe there is, or should be a community of interest between the iron miner and manufacturer, and most sincerely deprecate any movement which has the appearance of extortion on the part of the former against the latter. Because our ores are a necessity to the blast furnaces of Ohio and Pennsylvania is no reason why we should ever expect or demand a price for them which will not be proportionable with what we receive. It is true that the law of supply and demand applies, or should apply, in the iron trade as much as in all others; but no one branch of trade or industry is entitled to exacting more than honest tribute from another, much less to impose burdens which will retire that other to the wall. We offer these remarks merely by way of protest against the idea, which is abroad, and not because they are warranted by the present state of the iron trade, or the relations now existing between the producer and consumer. Both are affected more from the fear that producers, listening to the senseless reportings of the press, *Tribune*, *World*, and papers of that ilk, might stand in dread of such a contingency in the future.